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Army Bars Harvest Aid; Greek Factions Confer; Anti-Jew Attack Probed

The World's Day—May 13, 1944

Washington: Army Unable to Help in Harvest

The Army is unable to furlough soldiers to assist in harvesting crops in Oklahoma and central states, announced Secretary of War Stimson. Troops and prisoners of war may be used for farm labor at the request of the Secretary of Agriculture only in extreme emergencies, he explained.

The Senate confirmed the nomination of Vice-Admiral Russell R. Waesche to be Commandant of the Coast Guard for a four-year term beginning June 14.

The Liberty ship Raymond Clapper, named for the news commentator and columnist, will be launched at the St. Johns River Shipbuilding Company, Jacksonville, Fla., on May 22 as part of National Maritime Day ceremonies, the Maritime Commission announced. It will be sponsored by his widow, Mrs. Raymond Clapper.

In Europe: Rival Leaders Confer in Greece

Greek politicians, including the Communist-inclined E. A. M., rival guerrilla groups, and representatives of Loyalist, Liberal and Nationalist groups, met at an unnamed villa in central Greece in conferences which Prime Minister George Papandreou hopes will produce a Greek government of national unity.

Spanish authorities announced that everything was in readiness for the exchange at Barcelona May 17 of 919 Allied prisoners for an approximately equal number of Germans. Exchange ships are en route.

The Soviet Government announced that prisoners of French nationality recaptured while working under the Germans on the Russian front would be sent to North Africa for inclusion in the Army of the French Committee of National Liberation.

Sweden disclosed that its 1944 ball-bearing contracts for Germany are valued at $6,960,000, of which about one third have been delivered. "Considerable" but somewhat "less" have been exported to Britain. The Allies are attempting to halt the shipments to Germany. Sweden's Foreign Office said the 1944 total equaled about 3 per cent of German production before intensified Allied bombings began.

Boston: Anti-Semitic Outbreaks Probed

Police and the Good Neighbor Association of Hyde Park, Dorchester, and Mattapan started today to investigate the latest in a series of juvenile anti-Semitic outbreaks in that district. Three Dorchester High School students were attacked yesterday on a subway train. [Page 4.]

Eight carloads of wastepaper contributed to the salvage drive by the State House make the biggest single contribution by any State Government, the Secretary of the Massachusetts Salvage Committee said today. [Page 2.]

Massachusetts Girl Scouts today celebrated the 25th anniversary of their incorporation with a pageant at the Hotel Statler. [Page 5.]

National: Marine General Gets Legion of Merit

Maj. Gen. Charles F. B. Price, recently named Commanding General of the Fleet Marine Force, has been awarded the Legion of Merit for defense and development of the Samoan area, which he commanded from April 28, 1942, until March 1, 1944, it was announced in San Diego, Calif. The presentation was made in Honolulu by Admiral C. W. Nimitz, Fleet commander.

The LeBaron Russell Briggs, a Liberty ship named for a former member of the Harvard University faculty, was launched at the Wainwright Yard, Panama City, Fla., with Mrs. George R. Smith of Cape May, N. J., as sponsor.

A Liberty ship named for Juliette Low, founder of the Girl Scouts, was sponsored by Mrs. Samuel C. Lawrence of Charleston, W. Va., at Savannah, Ga. Mrs. Lawrence, niece of the founder, was the first to join the girls' organization in 1912.

Argentina: Radio Station Suspended 16 Hours

Buenos Aires' "Radio Libertad" has been denied permission to broadcast commercial advertising for 16 hours because it reradiocast a BBC program containing "insulting references" to the Argentine Government, the Subsecretariat of Press Information announced.

La Mañana, an Argentine newspaper in Corrientes Province, has been suspended for five days by the local government because it had refused to publish a communiqué, reported La Razon in Buenos Aires.

Bermuda: Women Granted Right to Vote

The Legislative Council passed a woman suffrage act giving Bermuda women the right to vote in parliamentary, parochial, and municipal elections, a right sought by the Bermuda Women's Suffrage Society for 21 years.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts. Page 1, Column 8.

Watson Rallies Prosocial Units To Start Action

Prohibition Party leader gives 'God's Program for Civil Government' to American voters.

Organized action by the prosocial forces of the nation was urged today by Dr. Claude A. Watson, National Prohibition Party candidate for President in 1944, in an interview. While asserting that the forces of evil and selfishness already are organized for political action, he said that the prosocial forces represented the largest unorganized groups in the country.

Dr. Watson, who spoke before local state members of the Party last night at the Twentieth Century Association headquarters at 3 Joy Street, emphasized that the war now going on is in essence a political action.

"We are sending 5,000,000 men across the seas to hold political parties responsible for the international banditry they have committed in administering governments in Europe. We hold the National Socialist Party responsible in Germany, the Fascist Party responsible in Italy, and the military party responsible in Japan," the Los Angeles attorney said.

"Should it then be unreasonable for us to apply the same doctrine to political parties in our own land and hold them to strict accountability for the administration of government in which they permit social evils to exist which they could destroy?"

Five-Point Program

Dr. Watson, who earlier in the day had lunched with Roger A. Babson, the Party's presidential candidate in 1940, laid down a five-point program in his address which he entitled "God's Program for Civil Government." This program, he stated, he believed a positive program for civil government.

Taking a text from Romans 13:1 as his authority, Dr. Watson contended:

1. God is the author of civil government.
2. The object of God's government is righteous.
3. Righteous men must administer government.
4. The object of government is to be a minister of God to the people for good, and to the terror of evildoers.
5. Christian people will more willingly pay taxes for this government.

He declared that since antisocial forces would never put in good government, it is necessary for the better social forces to elect the form of government they desire by political action.

"I am traveling the United States now to unite the patriotic, moral, and Christian forces of the nation for political action," he furthermore declared.

Enormous Liquor Bill

He also pointed out that the liquor bill in the United States in 1943 exceeded $6,000,000,000.

"If we could take this $6,000,000,000 which was used to exploit human weakness and appetites and turn the same amount over to

Continued on Page 2, Column 7

Allies Make Gains on Road to Rome; Italy and Air Open Half of Invasion; Postwar Issues Keep Congress Astir

Dies retiral punctuates study of poll-income taxes, G. I. bill, and Army-Navy merger.

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 13—Congressional hearings and Congressional politics dominated the news of the Capital today.

Both houses are engrossed in a wide variety of postwar problems in the solution of which the views of Congress will play an important part.

This large preoccupation with after-the-war issues was punctuated by the unexpected decision of Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas, storm center Chairman of the Committee on un-American Activities for the past six years, not to seek re-election.

When the Congressional newsreel is momentarily brought to a halt, the picture looks as follows:

Dies Retires—Mr. Dies assigned "ill health and a desire to return to private business" as the reasons for his abrupt retirement.

Spokesmen of the Congress of Industrial Organizations Political Action Committee, headed by Sidney Hillman, assign political ill health and a realization that he had only an unpromising chance to return to public business as the real reasons for his retirement without putting up a battle for his seat in Congress.

The probability is that the voluntary withdrawal or defeat without a contest—whichever way it is, and most likely it is some of both—will mean the end of the controversial Dies committee.

Most observers in Washington agree that the legitimate purposes of the committee have been fulfilled and that its recent "reports," which for months were being issued without any hearings whatsoever, had degenerated into personal, partisan squabbles between Mr. Dies and his critics, such as Walter Winchell and officials of the C. I. O. Political Action Committee.

There seems no doubt that the formidable strength of the Political Action Committee in Texas—which had organized there against him—was a factor in Mr. Dies' retirement, although Mr. Dies did have a physical ailment and has been known to be desirous of entering profitable private business.

G. I. Bill of Rights—Early passage with few if any dissenting votes of the "G. I. bill of rights" now is anticipated in the House,

Continued on Page 8, Column 6

By a Staff Artist

The Drive in Italy

Arrows indicate positions of Allied drives against the Gustav Line in Italy, the Eighth Army under General Leece continuing its attack around Cassino and the Fifth Army under General Clark capturing new positions on the Garugliano front. Broken line shows subsidiary fortifications of the Hitler Line.

Japan Sees 'Handwriting'; Why Honan Drive Clicked

By John Beaufort

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United States Naval Forces in the Pacific

PEARL HARBOR, Hawaii, May 13—Germany is not the only country suffering today from invasion "jitters." Japan is having them, too. Not quite as acutely perhaps, for fear of invasion is less imminent. But Japan can see the handwriting on the East Wall.

And looking nearer home Japan can see the tremendous advances the American carrier task forces as well as the amphibious invasion forces have been making.

According to the latest Japanese domestic radiocasts picked up by American monitors, the Domei news agency has been radiocast-

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

By Guenther Stein

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China, May 13—The Japanese drive in Central China has reached its objectives with such swiftness that we must ask the reasons for this success.

The Japanese have not only joined the forces which occupy the north-south Peiping-Hankow railway. They also have severed the vital east-west Lunghai rail line.

What is the reason for this Chinese defeat in Honan Province?

The Chinese have had air support from the United States 14th Air Force. It has not been "large," but it has been "substantial."

Is the reason the use by the enemy of an estimated 600 armored cars and light tanks?

Heavy Arms Lacking

In answer to my question, a Chinese military spokesman today replied:

"We lack heavy arms against tanks," but he admitted that against the light armored units which the Japanese have been employing, such arms as the Chinese do have are known to be effective. These include heavy machine guns, hand grenades and trench mortars.

He added:

"The surprise element in the Japanese attack played an important role because the enemy had not used such mechanized forces in the Honan theater before."

Public opinion in Free China raises the argument, more and more, that all kinds of internal reforms would greatly help the Chinese armies in the field. They need more plentiful food, more clothing, and better general care. They need greater popular co-operation.

All this would make them stronger physically and encourage them. Moreover, such reforms are possible, while greater Allied help in the form of armaments depends upon further progress of the Allied

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Other half of invasion expected in form of two-way attacks from East and West.

The Week at War

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

This week the Russians cleared the boards for their own part in the great assault on Germany by brushing their enemies out of Sevastopol in a short, swift, three-day operation. The air invasion reached a new crescendo with the familiar concentration on rail facilities and the significant addition of German synthetic oil plants to the category of targets, and in Italy, the smallest of the three main fronts, the final assault began.

Thus the war in Europe moved, not suddenly, but by the first easy stage from the preliminary pre-attack period into the actual opening of the great spring campaign of 1944 in which the invasion itself, from Britain, is destined to play certainly the most dramatic, and possibly the most crucial, but by no means the only role.

In fact, what happened this week adjusted the perspective, reducing the exaggerated emphasis of previous weeks on the invasion itself and elevating the emphasis on the co-ordination of all fronts—Russian, Italian, invasion, and air—which is the true picture of the great event still impending.

Grand Assault Under Way

What we have been waiting for has not been the invasion, but the grand assault.

In it there are four main elements.

In two of those elements the assault is under way. It is already 29 days old in the air. It is now two days old in Italy. It will be complete when the invasion comes and the Red Armies move again. It remains to be opened in its two largest ground elements. But it is already under way.

The opening of the Italian front was a logical first ground move. It is already hot and late spring. The ground is hard. The troops available for the operation are seasoned veterans who have had a 3½-month rest and have been regrouped. Their main task is to see to it that none of the 25 German divisions in Italy get a chance to appear on the invasion front. If possible, they will even force the Germans to reinforce that front.

Hence the honor of opening the campaign went to the veterans of Crete, El Alemein and Tobruk, Sicily and Salerno and every other campaign of the Mediterranean war. It was not a British nor an American Army. It was, in fact, the most completely Allied Army yet assembled in this war.

It consists of a French corps, a Polish corps, an oversized New

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Belgian rail bases hit by RAF bombers; Chinese in Loyang beset on three sides.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Allied troops in Italy gained headway on the road to Rome in the second day of the all-out offensive—spurred on to supreme effort by the challenge of General Alexander, commander of the Allied Forces in Italy, that they had been chosen to strike the "first blow in the final battles . . . to crush the enemy once and for all."

Progress is not spectacular in terms of mileage. Allied headquarters have warned against too much optimism. Cassino still is in German hands. Its defenses are not easily broken, as the Allies well know.

But initial gains are encouraging. One of the most notable is capture by the French of Monte Faito. It threw the enemy back from a vital stronghold upon which its first-line defenses in that area were hinged.

American troops have blasted their way forward to take the town of Cerboci and have captured four hills in the Garigliano Valley. According to last reports, the British Eighth Army still was holding its bridgehead across the Rapido River.

The Allied offensive is receiving strong support from the air, with Allied pilots flying 3,000 sorties and ranging as far north as Genoa. The Florence-Rome railway was smashed in 28 places and three bridges damaged.

Not a single German fighter plane rose to challenge the raiders, and the Italian Air Force was conspicuous by its absence.

German guessers are working overtime. One Nazi radio commentator said the new Italian offensive "will prove only a diversionary operation" for another attack elsewhere along the peninsula.

He may be right at that. There is a significant quiet along the Anzio beachhead. This may mean the army there is timing its punch with other prospective action in that area.

Berlin says the Allies in Italy are holding in reserve five fully equipped divisions. The Nazis also announce that they have bombed Corsica. This indicates they may expect Allied amphibious action from that direction. Recent Allied bombings of the island of Elba, between Corsica and the Italian coast, may have some bearing on German apprehension in this area.

Meanwhile, the intensity of the air offensive over Europe is undiminished. Belgian rail centers at Louvain and Hasselt were hit by the Royal Air Force last night.

German broadcasts today report American formations in the Berlin area. Air photographs disclose severe damage to the five oil refineries hit on May 12. Four of these were at Leipzig, and the fifth was the Brux plant in Czechoslovakia, one of the largest refineries in Europe, where fires appeared to be out of control.

In addition, Allied bombers brought down 150 of Hitler's badly needed fighter planes, losing 42 bombers and 10 fighters.

Italy:

Allies Push Dents In German Lines

Allied troops deepened their penetrations of German positions at some points in Italy and beat off fierce German counterattacks in other sectors as a great battle raged along the 25-mile front from Cassino to the Tyrrhenian Sea in the second day of the new all-out Italian offensive.

American Fifth Army troops attacking through the upper Gari-

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Rome Seen as Goal Of Italian Campaign

By the Associated Press

Washington, May 13

The new offensive in Italy indicates that the American High Command has swung definitely to the British view that the capture of Rome would be an achievement of great moment.

Disclosure that Lieut. Gen. Mark Clark, Fifth Army commander, recently visited this country for secret conferences with President Roosevelt apparently signified that the Italian compaign is regarded as of much importance—particularly in its political effect in the Balkans.

Lend-Lease Primer Needed To Ease Public Ignorance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 13 — Lend-Lease debate in the Senate prior to that body's approval of extension for another year disclosed both an ignorance of operation of Lend-Lease and a misunderstanding of its function that closely corroborated public opinion polls.

Critics of Lend-Lease have alleged that it is costing at least 150 per cent more than the Administration lists, on grounds that weapons earmarked for Lend-Lease from Army and Navy orders should be added to the total. Actually, the cost of these items is included in the official total when and if the items are transferred to Allied nations.

Lend-Lease as conceived by the President and as its statutory title indicated was "an act to promote the defense of the United States." The President was authorized to procure and provide defense articles and information for the Government of any country whose defense he deemed vital to the defense of the United States.

Partner in Great Struggle

But in the May 8 debate in the Senate certain Senators made statements that most Washington observers felt reflected a misapprehension of Lend-Lease as a defense weapon of the country. For example, Senator Allen J. Ellender (D) of Louisiana, declared: "The British should realize that this is not our war and that we are giving our all for their preservation." Senator Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee, announced: "The United States has certainly been enormously generous in our aid to our Allies." Such remarks express a conception of Lend-Lease not in accord with its Administrator.

Lend-Lease, Leo T. Crowley, Foreign Economic Administrator and Lend-Lease Administrator, told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee when it was considering the Act's extension that it is a weapon for victory.

The United States is not a lender and leaser, it is not a creditor and debtor, but a partner in the one struggle against the enemy. "What each of the United Nations contributes necessarily differs with its resources," Mr. Crowley said, "and with the circumstances of the war as it has progressed. Some have been called upon to give more in lives or in destroyed homes and cities, and others more in weapons and materials. All are giving what they can for victory for all of us."

The Senate debate also disclosed some misunderstanding as to just how much Lend-Lease had been extended to date. It was frequently charged that Lend-Lease aid included not only the $24,683,629,000 specifically appropriated, but also some $35,970,000,000 transferred from the Army and Navy accounts as well as certain ships which may still be leased.

A review of Lend-Lease appropriations discloses that the first

Continued on Page 8, Column 3

Statue of Liberty To Signal Invasion

NEW YORK, May 13 (AP)—The Statue of Liberty, greatest of all symbols of American freedom, will flash a V-for-Victory signal when news is received that invasion of Fortress Europa has begun.

The torch of the statue, dimmed since Pearl Harbor on all but two brief occasions, will shine as soon as the flash arrives that Allied troops are storming the enemy shores.

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Weather Predictions

Cloudy

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Captain Saltonstall in Bow As Harvard '14 Rows Again

By John Bond

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

One of the famous Harvard crews of the past will "skim" across the waters of the Charles again this afternoon, when the storied crew of 1914, captained by Leverett Saltonstall, will row again.

The great crew which brought the Grand Challenge Cup from the Henley Regatta on the Thames in England will be on hand—come rain or shine—and shortly after 5 p. m. passersby on Memorial Drive or Soldiers Field Road may see the eight-man shell, with the tall, strong-jawed Bay State Governor in the bow, heading down river to the basin and the scene of some of its former triumphs.

No event, in the busy life of Governor Saltonstall, means more to him than this reunion with his crew mates—the third since the custom of meeting every five years was adopted in 1934. It's doubtful if even his election to the Senate next November will provide the "kick" that today's meeting on the Charles will give him.

Unusual Record

Composed of six sophomores, one junior, and two seniors, the Harvard Second Crew of 1914 ran up one of the most unusual records ever compiled at Cambridge.

After a number of early season wins the crew was sent to Philadelphia for the annual collegiate regatta on the Schuylkill. Because the Harvard Varsity could not make the trip, being limited to one trip away from Cambridge each season and having used that up, the Second Crew entered and won both the varsity and second crew events on the same day.

Later at New London, Captain Saltonstall's stalwarts defeated a Yale second crew in the first eight-oar race ever staged between second crews of the rival colleges. Second crew races had been four-oar events in the past, but because Harvard had already entered the Henley event and wanted to row its eight-oar crew intact, Yale obliged.

Following the victory over Yale the Harvard boys boarded a special car in New London at midnight and next morning sailed from New York aboard the Olympic.

New England Water

Much to the amusement of the British the Harvard crew arrived in England carrying five-gallon carboys of good old New England water for the boys to drink.

The Harvard crew reached the final by defeating the famed Leander Boat Club of England

Continued on Page 5, Column 4

Waste Paper Collections

Waltham—Tomorrow.
Watertown—Tomorrow.
Westwood—Tomorrow.
Boston—Monday. Washington Street, School Street to Court Street (odd numbers only); Beacon Street, Park Street to Tremont Street; Tremont Street, School Street to Scollay Square; Court Street, Scollay Square, Cambridge Street, Scollay Square to Bowdoin Street; Bowdoin Street; Park Street; School Street; City Hall Avenue; Williams Court; Court Square; Pemberton Square; Somerset Street; Howard Street; Bullfinch Street; Bullfinch Place; Allston Street; Allston Place.

Allied Generals Salute the Colors

Associated Press

Ceremony Staged Shortly Before Armies Launched New Drive

Gen. Sir. Harold Alexander (left), commander of Allied armies in Italy; Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark (center), Fifth Army commander, and Gen. Alphonse Juin, commander of French forces in Italy, salute passing colors in a review during a ceremony at Fifth Army headquarters in Italy shortly before Allied forces launched a new intensive attack against the Germans.

Naval Court of Inquiry Probes Boston Explosion

Investigation into the cause of an explosion and fire which occurred aboard the Navy lighter YF-415 about 14 miles northeast of Boston Harbor on Thursday, was begun today by a Naval Court of Inquiry.

First Naval District headquarters reported that 13 officers and men were rescued, that one man was fatally burned, and that 16 others were missing, and presumed lost.

The lighter was dumping old and condemned ammunition taken from the Hingham depot when a heavy blast shook the 132-foot self-propelled vessel. Fire and a series of subsequent blasts sent shells, bullets, flares, and rockets shooting in all directions.

Air Search Hampered

Survivors said that the first blast came after the crew had dumped about two thirds of the cargo, and that there was no opportunity to control the resulting fire. The vessel sank within 35 minutes.

A Navy weather vessel, passing only 2,000 yards away at the time of the explosion, hurriedly altered its course and went to the rescue. A half hour later, Lieut. Douglas C. Bird of Oakland, Calif., had 11 of the survivors aboard his ship.

After searching for another hour, the rescue vessel turned the task over to other Navy and Coast Guard craft, and made a rush trip to Boston where the men were taken to the Naval Hospital. Heavy fog which rolled in on the heels of the explosion hampered air search, but surface craft continued to sweep the area throughout Thursday night, and were joined by aircraft Friday morning.

Details of the blast were reported by survivors and by officers of the rescue ship.

"I had just finished chow and returned to the bridge and I had just turned to my chart when there was a terrific 'whoosh,'" was the way Chief Boatswain's Mate Lewis B. Tremblay of Marblehead, Mass., described the blast.

After sending out an S O S., Tremblay tossed all the life preservers he could find into the water and made his way to the stern. "One of my men, badly burned, was climbing from below deck," he related. "I got him into a life jacket and lowered him over the stern." Then he jumped into the ocean himself.

Swam Under Water

Lieut. Hermen W. Doering, of Springfield, Mass., reported standing on the deck of the lighter checking the disposal of some of the ammunition "when suddenly there was a flash and an explosion to my rear.

"I turned around to find out the nature of the fire and the explosion. I found myself standing in the middle of a mass of burning ammunition. The heat became intense and the explosion was increasing at a rate which became extremely dangerous.

"Two seamen and myself abandoned ship, swimming under water to avoid the fire and the flash in the water around us. When we were clear of all this, I looked back at the ship to find out what was going on there.

"The ship was afire from stem to stern, ammunition was exploding constantly. The skipper of the ship was on the bridge amid a cloud of smoke doing what he could to see that all hands had abandoned ship.

"After doing this he threw life preservers into the water and finally abandoned the ship himself."

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Home From the War

By a Staff Photographer

Lieut. Milton Griffin and Mrs. Griffin

He is home from piloting a fighter-bomber over Sicily and Italy, where, on returning from his 44th mission, he had to bail out of plane.

Copy Boy to Fighter-Pilot Or the Tale of a Purple Heart

Lieut. Milton Griffin, newspaper copy boy who became a fighter-pilot, feels that his experiences in this war are more to be apologized for than praised. But written in the records is the commendable achievement of 44 completed missions out of his full 50.

For his service he wears the Purple Heart bestowed on him by a grateful country, campaign ribbons with two battle stars, and the Air Medal with Oak Leaf Clusters.

Lieutenant Griffin is recuperating at Cushing General Hospital, Framingham, from injuries sustained when he had to bail out over Italy last October. Once he was a copy boy on The Christian Science Monitor until, considerably before Pearl Harbor, he enlisted in the Navy. Later he transferred to the Army Air Force, and eventually went to North Africa as pilot of a fighter-bomber.

Took Map from Boy

He traced some of the areas he had flown over, on a map of Sicily. It was a large-scale, very good map, and he told us he took it away from a 16-year-old Italian boy over there. "It had the line of the Allied advance marked on it, and I didn't think he had any business having it," Lieutenant Griffin said.

The Italians—or Eyeties, as the British and Americans called them—were friendly, but everybody had the feeling that they probably had been just as friendly to the Germans when the latter had the upper hand.

Prices went sky-high, Lieutenant Griffin said, just as quickly as the Italians caught on to the fact that the Yanks would pay well. "It was our own fault, a lot of it," he admitted, "some of the time we didn't care how much we paid for things." Eggs got to be 10 cents apiece in no time at all, although immediately after the invasion the Italians gave them freely in exchange for favors like special rations, candy, etc.

Chiefly his outfit was engaged in lending air support to the ground troops invading Sicily and Italy. They bombed convoys of troops and materiel being evacuated by the Germans; they bombed the Straits of Messina and the beaches of Sicily when the Nazis were transporting equipment and men. But by some quirk of fortune, Lieutenant Griffin's squadron didn't seem able to be in the air when there were any Messerschmitts or Fokke-Wulfs to be shot down.

The biggest thrill of all, he said, came when his squadron was dive-bombing an enemy evacuation attempt on the north coast of Sicily one day. Each fighter aimed for a particular target. Lieutenant Griffith picked out an escort vessel lying off the beach. He dove at it, let go with his bombs, and as he climbed away he looked back and saw the ship disintegrating beneath him. He had scored direct hits.

Praise for Infantry

There were other occasions like that, times when the needed job was done completely and thoroughly, he said. Once some Jerries had to be blasted out of an Italian factory from which in secret, they had been shelling Allied tanks entering the town. The ground forces called for aid from the air force for this job, and Lieutenant Griffin's squadron was detailed to handle it. They flew over just at dusk, he said, bombed the place, and returned to base. The Jerries were silenced. Later, when that town was well behind the line of battle, Lieutenant Griffin and some of the other men visited the town to see actually how much damage they had inflicted on the factory. It was a mess of rubble, he said, with gun parts spread all over.

Air men, he says, feel that the boys who are taking the real drubbing, going through the real hardships, are the infantry. On the other hand, many an infantryman who once scorned the air corps as the luxury-boys, now expresses heartfelt gratitude for their help in a tight spot.

Flying over North Africa and Sicily was anything but a luxurious affair, Lieutenant Griffin says. Sometimes, for instance, the temperature would be so high that everything the pilot had on, even including his parachute, would be soaked with perspiration after a long mission.

Lieutenant Griffin would like another chance at the enemy—this time in a P-51 which he is inclined to sing rhapsodies about.

Thinning of Seedlings Necessary to Gardens

Your Victory Garden

By the Garden Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

No job in the Victory Garden is more necessary and takes more moral courage than thinning out the seedlings in your rows. After waiting eagerly for them to come up, most people find it rather hard lines to go along pulling them out. But unless each plant in your garden has the room it needs, it will be weak and spindly, so the job has to be done.

Fortunately some of the seedlings transplant well, and can be moved to a free space or given to less provident neighbors; others can be thinned at a time when they make tender eating as greens or in the salad bowl. Some, however, will have to be thrown away, and should, in that case, go on the compost pile.

The distance between plants depends somewhat on the kind of soil you have, as well as on your courage. Usually, too, you can grow things a little closer than the experts advise, provided you feed and water well. But in general remember that plants need sunlight and root space, and that crowding means they are competing with each other for both. Plants too close together are less productive, so that your crop in the end is curtailed by your very desire to have more produce.

Rules to Go By

Here is the spacing usually recommended for several varieties grown from seed planted in rows:

Beets, 3-4 inches. (But if you like beet greens thin as you eat.) Will transplant.
Broccoli, 18-24 inches; thin when 3-4 inches high. Will transplant.
Carrots, early 2 inches, late 4 inches.
Chard, 12 inches. Corn, if planted in rows, 10-18 inches depending on variety.
Lettuce, leaf and cos, 8-12 inches; heading types, 12-18 inches. Will transplant.
Onions, for green onions, 2-3 inches; for ripe, 3-4 inches but no wider.
Parsley, 6-8 inches. Will transplant.
Parsnips, 6 inches. Peas, dwarf, 2-3 inches; tall, 3-4 inches.
Spinach, 4 inches. Turnips, early 3 inches, late 4-8 inches, depending on whether you eat them young or grow late for storage.

If you have no garden space other than your Victory Garden, or if you have cut down your home flower borders to allow only for perennials, why not grow a few annuals in your vegetable garden this year? Uncle Sam has given permission, even urges Victory Gardeners to do so—for morale. They add gaiety and beauty to your hours of cultivating and weeding and spraying, and they will provide cut flowers for your home all summer and fall.

The trick is to choose those especially easy to raise. Our Favorite Ten for such a purpose are: petunia, scabiosa, cosmos, zinnia, gladiolus, dahlia, marigold, calendula, snapdragon, and sunflowers.

Petunias Are Hardy

Sunflowers and cosmos are tall, so must be placed where they will not deprive the vegetables of sun. Dahlias should be the dwarf variety, which come into bloom earlier and are easier to look after. You won't have room for all 10, so choose those which best fit into your garden plan. Some people border the garden with them, others run a row here and there in between vegetable rows. A clump at the corners is another possibility.

Petunias germinate slowly, so buy a flat of plants if possible, or get someone to give you seedlings from his flower garden. Simple varieties like Rosy Morn are the hardiest, and therefore take the least care. Given plenty of food and watered when you water the vegetables, the only other task is to pick off dead blossoms, which is the same for many of the ten annuals mentioned.

Buy plants of snapdragon and of calendula if possible; and because tall marigolds flower late, a head start with plants is better for them also. Dwarf marigolds are easy to grow from seed. Get the early flowering varieties and thin to 8 inches. Seed scabiosa in May and thin to 8 inches. Cosmos, the early flowering, may be planted from now through June, and thinned to 10 inches. There are several unusual kinds available, although the old and familiar are likely to ask the least care. Sunflowers should be planted right away, and thinned to 18 inches. Save the seeds next fall for winter feeding of the birds. Zinnias, tall, dwarf, and of many kinds, may be planted from now on into June, and thinned to 10 inches, or you may be able to get a few plants. Dahlia tubers and gladiolus corms may be bought now and set in. Both are especially good in the vegetable garden, lending themselves to culture in rows.

But if you don't have flowers in your Victory Garden you will still have a decorative piece of land. We know someone who plants lettuce in the border around the front of his house because it is pretty as well as useful; and nobody will deny the beauty of the Swiss chard. A neat, well planned vegetable garden is a pretty sight, and asks no help from flowering annuals to win the appreciation of the owner or the passer-by.

Retail Board Plans Bond-Drive Fete

By way of boosting the Fifth War Loan drive, a July 4 water pageant, with all branches of the armed forces taking part, will be staged in Charles River Basin under the sponsorship of the Boston Retail Trade Board, E. D. Warner, Chairman of the Committee for the drive, announced yesterday.

Tentative plans, discussed at a Board meeting in Hotel Statler, include an abandon-ship drill, lifeboat races, plane rescue, and swimming in burning oil by the Coast Guard; formation flying, and exhibitions by amphibious jeeps, ducks, and flame throwers by the Army; parachute jumps, smoke bombing, and display of blimps by the Navy; swimming competitions, barrage balloon display, and an exhibition of liferafts, water freshening apparatus, and kites by the Maritime Service. In addition, Army fliers will bomb a fabricated house on the Charles, and three bands afloat on the river will furnish music over a loudspeaker system.

Nominee of Drys

By a Staff Photographer

Dr. Claude A. Watson

Candidate for President in 1944 on the National Prohibition Party ticket.

Watson Rallies Prosocial Units To Begin Action

Continued from Page 1

colleges and churches to educate and train the public we could re-educate the United States in the direction of temperance," he said.

He also stated his beilef that the same amount of money spent for liquor plus a fraction of what we have spent on the war should be used to build 25 strategic radio stations throughout the world. These stations should teach people the spiritual ideal of government and good will, he said. They would go farther toward saving the world from a third world war than would ever be achieved by compacts arrived at by conferees who have just gotten away from the liquor dispensing places, he said.

"If I were elected President I would set up such a group of radio stations," Dr. Watson stated.

Asked to comment on the relative ineffectuality of the dry laws in such states as Kansas and Oklahoma, Dr. Watson reminded dry forces that putting a law on the books is only 10 per cent of the battle. Administration and education is the other 90 per cent, he added.

Nominated last November as his Party's candidate for President at Indianapolis, Ind., Dr. Watson declared his aim was to develop the Prohibition Party into the third great independent political party of America.

He charged that many Americans are way behind the spiritual vision that has been caught by men who fought at Bataan, Guadalcanal, and the South Pacific. "Democracy was, after all, built on spiritual ideals, not material ones," he said.

On tour for his party since April 10, Dr. Watson is swinging through southern New England on his way toward home in Los Angeles.

Salvaged Paper Of State House Fills Eight Cars

Eight freight cars have been filled to capacity with the waste paper salvaged at the State House in the current drive, it was disclosed today. According to B. G. Waters, Secretary of the Massachusetts Salvage Committee, this amount, more than 165 tons, is the largest single contribution made by any state government in the Union.

As a result of this great clean-out of old material, it was said at the State House, it will be possible now to centralize semi-active files of all departments, under the direction of State Librarian Dennis Dooley. Older files will be sent to the deposit library in Cambridge for safe keeping. Active files will remain in individual departments.

Another major contribution to the waste paper drive, recorded today, was a ton of obsolete timetables and advertising booklets contributed by the local office of the Canadian National Railways.

The total amount of waste paper collected at yesterday's outdoor salvage rally in front of the Hotel Bradford, was 10 tons. Almost a ton was found in a room of the hotel itself. This room had been locked for a number of years and the key was missing. After the door had been forced, quantities of old records were found inside.

House-to-house waste paper collections will be made next week in Ward 20 on regular rubbish collection days. No rubbish will be collected during the week in that ward. Salvage Director George G. Hyland today urged residents to be sure not to put out rubbish in the same piles with the paper at the curbs.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Cloudy

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight with little change in temperature; Sunday fair with moderate temperature.

Southwestern Maine—Increasing cloudiness today, followed by occasional light rain north and central portions. Partly cloudy south portion. Slightly cooler all portions.

New Hampshire, Vermont—Partly cloudy today and continued moderately warm. Scattered light showers in north portions this afternoon.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut — Fair and continued moderately warm today. Little change in temperature tonight.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 4:08 p. m.; height, 8.9 feet
Sunday, 4:22 a. m.; height, 10 feet
Sunday, 5:06 p. m.; height, 8.9 feet

Cape-Nantasket

Daily steamship service between Boston and Provincetown, which was operated a part of last year under wartime restrictions, is expected to be provided this coming summer, according to officials of the Cape Cod Steamship Company, beginning June 15. Steamers to Nantasket Beach are to begin running about May 28 for the 126th consecutive season, according to plans of the Nantasket-Boston Steamboat Company.

Walk-Over GABARDINE for the light look

• Say "hello" to spring in lighthearted shoes of sturdy gabardine. With that fresh, step-lively look. Walk-Over tailoring in easy heel heights.

ROLO: Black or Brown Calf with Gabardine Panel.

$8.95

WALK-OVER SHOE STORES

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

CHURCHES IN GREATER BOSTON

The Mother Church

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST

Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets
Boston, Massachusetts

Sunday Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
Sunday School at 10:45 A. M.

Wednesday evening meetings at 7:30 include testimonies of Christian Science healing

SUBJECT OF LESSON-SERMON IN ALL CHURCHES ON SUNDAY, MAY 14, WILL BE

"MORTALS AND IMMORTALS"

		Sun. A.M.	Wed. P.M.
BEVERLY	Society, Y. M. C. A. Building	10:45	7:45
BOSTON	The Mother Church (as indicated above)		
	Second Church (Roxbury), 33 Elm Hill Avenue	10:45	7:45
	Third Church (Hyde Park), 126 Arlington Street	11:00	8:00
BRAINTREE	First Church, Washington Street	10:45	7:45
CAMBRIDGE	First Church, Mass. Avenue and Waterhouse Street	10:45	8:00
CHELSEA	First Church, Carey Avenue	11:00	7:45
CONCORD	First Church, Monument Square	10:45	7:45
DANVERS	Society, Masonic Building	10:45	7:45
		(2nd Wed.,	7:30)
DEDHAM	First Church, 619 High Street	10:45	7:45
FRAMINGHAM	First Church, 81 Lincoln Street	10:45	7:45
HINGHAM	First Church, Main Street and Arnold Road (Also 2nd Sun., 7:30 P. M.)	11:00	8:00
HYDE PARK	See above, Boston		
LEXINGTON	First Church, Forest Street	10:45	7:45
LYNN	First Church, Chestnut Street, near Broad	10:45	8:00
MALDEN	First Church, Main and Spring Streets	10:30	7:45
MARBLEHEAD	First Church, 134 Elm Street	10:45	7:45
MEDFORD	First Church, 154 High Street	11:00	7:45
MELROSE	First Church, Green Street at Lynn Fells Pkway	10:45	8:00
NEEDHAM	First Church, 870 Great Plain Avenue	11:00	7:45
NEWTON	First Church, 391 Walnut Street, Newtonville	10:45	8:00
NORWOOD	First Church, Washington and Walpole Streets	10:45	7:45
QUINCY	First Church, 20 Greenleaf Street	10:45	7:45
READING	First Church, Lowell and Sanborn Streets	11:00	8:00
ROXBURY	See above, Boston		
SALEM	First Church, 16 Lynde Street	10:45	7:45
SHARON	First Church, Main and Highland Streets	10:45	7:45
SOMERVILLE	First Church, 148 Sycamore Street, Winter Hill	10:45	7:45
WALTHAM	First Church, Governor Gore Hall, Woerd Avenue	10:45	8:00
WELLESLEY	First Church, Rockland Street, Wellesley Hills	10:45	8:00
WEYMOUTH	Society, Masonic Temple	10:45	7:45
WINCHESTER	First Church, 58 Mt. Vernon Street	10:45	7:45
WINTHROP	First Church, 165 Winthrop Street	10:45	8:00
WOBURN	First Church, 18 Arlington Road	11:00	7:45

Christian Science Reading Rooms—Boston

323 Washington Street, Opp. Milk Entrance also 24 Province Street
84 Boylston Street, Little Building Cor. Boylston and Tremont Streets
60 Norway Street, Cor. Massachusetts Avenue

All are invited to attend our services and use our free Reading Rooms.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Beef, Cheese, Butter, and Oleo—Book No. 4 Red stamps AB, through T8, now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change.

No more red stamps will be validated until June 3.

Cooking fats and oils, and all meats, except beef steaks and roasts, now point free. Canned fish also point free.

Canned Goods — Blue stamps A8, through Q8, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. Blue tokens may be used as change.

Next series of five stamps will be validated June 1.

Sugar—Stamps 30 and 31 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for 5 pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar per person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Fuel Oil—Period 4 coupons now valid. Period 5 coupons became valid on March 14; expire Aug. 31. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Gasoline "A"—No. 10A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire Aug. 8.

New B-2 and C-2 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Serially numbered B-3 and C-3 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1 and 2 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves—Certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration book holders. "A" book holders now eligible for used tires.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

CALL Curtis for LUMBER CHA. 0313 BOSTON

N. Y. Publisher to Speak At C. of C. Luncheon

Two prominent speakers will feature the annual meeting and luncheon of the Boston Chamber of Commerce Tuesday noon, May 16, at the Copley-Plaza, Daniel A. deMenocal, Chairman of the Chamber's Luncheon Committee, announced.

Col. Willard T. Chevalier of New York, publisher of Business Week and Vice-President and Director of the McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, will talk on "V-Day and After." James E. Gheen of New York, public relations counselor, will speak on "Little Do We Know."

PHILANTHROPIES

SUMMER IS A-COMING IN—

and how uncomfortable families in crowded tenements will be! Help us give glorious vacations to hundreds of small children, adolescents and hard-working mothers at our three non-denominational camps on Lake Winnisquam, N. H., and at Eliot, Me. Kindly send your contributions to the

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Established 1816 14 Beacon Street, Boston 16

MOUNT PLEASANT HOME FOR AGED MEN AND WOMEN

INCORPORATED 1901

301 SOUTH HUNTINGTON AVENUE, BOSTON

We appeal for donations and bequests

Address superintendent

Mrs. Mary Metcalf Neal, President; Elinore I. MacPhie, Treasurer

Massachusetts Audubon Society Inc.

For the Protection of Wild Birds and Mammals

This Society needs a larger fund for its growing educational work and for the maintenance of its Wild-Life Sanctuaries—Moose Hill at Sharon, Arcadia at Northampton, and the Cape Cod colonies. Further information may be secured by writing to headquarters at 155 Newbury Street, Boston.

ROBERT WALCOTT, President — G. RUSSELL MASON, Secretary-Treasurer

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Back the Attack With MORE War Bonds

ANIMAL RESCUE LEAGUE

OF BOSTON

51 Carver Street

(Incorporated 1899)

Founded for the rescue and relief of suffering or homeless animals. Supported by membership fees, donations and bequests. Will you help by becoming a member or making a contribution?

MEMBERSHIP FEES

Life	$100	Active	$5 annually
Supporting	$25 annually	Associate	$1 "
Contributing	$10 "	Junior	25c "

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Your support through contributions or bequests will be gratefully appreciated.

Samuel D. Parker, President

Augustus Hemenway, Treasurer — James T. Gilligan, Secretary

The Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

Angell Animal Hospital

180 Longwood Avenue, Boston

We Receive Nothing from State, City or Community Fund

Contributions, large or small, gratefully acknowledged

Francis H. Rowley, President; Eric H. Hansen, Executive Vice-President; Albert A. Pollard, Treasurer; William A. Swallow, Secretary.

THE FARM AND TRADES SCHOOL

Thompson's Island, Boston, Mass.

A private school for boys of excellent character, founded in 1814. Provides a farm-home-school for well recommended boys to develop natural abilities for useful service. Bequests and contributions are needed. The school is not a member of the Greater Boston Community Fund. Depository Old Colony Trust Co.

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The Boys at the Front are counting on YOU to buy WAR BONDS and STAMPS

Bibles

BIBLES BY THE TON!

Last week, in addition to other shipments of Bibles, we received one order of 1½ tons of one particular Bible. Earlier we received one ton of foreign language Bibles in 44 different languages. We carry the largest available choice in America.

All sold at liberal discount or at cost.

MASSACHUSETTS BIBLE SOCIETY

Vast 'TVA' Development Proposed for the West

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 13—A vast new "TVA" (Tennessee Valley Authority) that would make the western third of the United States drought and flood free and the possessor of abundant electric energy was proposed this week to Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes by his Bureau of Reclamation as a postwar project.

The development, designed to give jobs to thousands on the cessation of hostilities, would center around the Missouri River. Fully developed it would provide for irrigating 4,760,400 acres of land in seven states, provide additional water for 500,000 acres in five states and yield for sale annually, from 17 water power plants, nearly 4,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours of electrical energy.

The cost would run around $1,000,000,000, but Mr. Ickes said that each of the projects would be justified by the public benefits that it would yield. Droughts would be eliminated that in the past decade have cost Government agencies more than $1,250,000,000 in grants and unpaid loans.

States to be benefited are: Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas.

The backbone of the plan would be a system of 90 reservoirs to impound water during periods of high run-off for use in periods of low run-off. Those dams which would have for their dominant use, flood control and aid to navigation, would be built and operated by the United States Army engineers.

Those intended principally for irrigation and power would be built and operated by the Bureau of Reclamation. Those designed primarily for use in irrigating Indian lands would be handled by the Office of Indian Affairs.

Seventeen power plants, six of them in Montana, eight in Wyoming, and three in South Dakota, would yield annually about 4,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours of electrical energy for sale. Five other plants would be used almost exclusively to supply power for pumping irrigation water.

The following are some of the outstanding developments proposed in individual states:

Montana: Twenty-four of the 90 reservoirs would be in Montana, six of the proposed 21 new power plants and nearly a fifth of the new land to be irrigated. The areas to be irrigated are distributed widely over the State, along the Missouri, Yellowstone, Big Horn, Tongue, and Powder Rivers in the southern and eastern parts of the State.

Wyoming: Twenty-three new reservoirs would be built on the Yellowstone and its tributaries, three on the headwaters of streams flowing from the northeastern part of the State, north or east to join the Missouri River, and one in southeastern Wyoming, on the North Platte, near Glendo. A proposed 30,000 kilowatt-power plant would be located a few miles below Seminoe.

North Dakota: About 1,250,000 acres of irrigated land would be added to the State's assets and its once famous Devil's Lake restored to its former prominence and value. The most extensive enterprise in the State would be the Missouri-Souris unit, using Missouri River water, stored in the Fort Peck Reservoir.

South Dakota: The State's agricultural resources would be amplified by the addition of numerous small irrigated areas along the western tributaries of the Missouri and along the main stream, but to a much greater extent by the irrigating of a 750,000-acre tract in the James River Valley.

Nebraska: The report points out the possibility of irrigating about 660,000 acres along the Loup and Lower Platte Rivers, chiefly with water from the Loup, more than 100,000 acres along the Republican River, and 240,000 by pumping from wells after other developments provide renewed ground-water supplies. The area irrigated in Nebraska would be increased by nearly 900,000 acres by the reclamation plan.

Kansas: Eight reservoirs in Kansas, with a capacity of 1,660,000 acre-feet, would not only provide water for irrigation, but would aid in flood control on the lower Missouri River.

Colorado: Trans-mountain diversions would be made to provide supplemental water for land now irrigated. The proposed Wray Reservoir on the North Fork of the Republican River would irrigate 2,080 acres of dry land, and furnish supplemental water for 3,340 acres more.

Cordell Hull's Foreign Policy Held Basis for World Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 13—A discussion of some of the salient points stressed by Secretary of State Cordell Hull, in his recent outline of the foreign policy of the United States was featured on the "Beyond Victory" program radiocast over Station WNYC, New York, and WMEX, Boston, by the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation in collaboration with the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace last night.

The program is to be repeated over WCOP, Boston, Sunday, May 14, at 8:45 p. m.

Taking part in the "United Nations Round Table" were Mr. Robert Valeur, Director of the French Press and Information Service; Dr. Josef Hanc, Director of the Czechoslovak Economic Bureau, and Dr. Jan-Albert Goris, Commissioner of Information for Belgium.

Asked what he considered to be the most vital features of Mr. Hull's address, Dr. Hanc replied that in his opinion there were two key points. "The first," he held, "was Mr. Hull's reiteration of the fact that we cannot hope for enduring peace unless the real interests of Great Britain, the United States, Russia, and China are brought into harmony and can agree and act together."

The second point, he said, was Mr. Hull's insistence that no international organization could maintain peace and prevent aggression unless its framework was agreeable to all nations having to carry out its provisions.

"We Czechs have always believed," Dr. Hanc added, "that if there had been a united anti-aggression front of Britain, the United States and Russia in the 1930's, the second world war would never have broken out."

Mr. Valeur disclosed that an Underground publication printed in France had prefaced its first issue with the declaration that "no country can stand aloof, withdrawn in itself, dedicated only to its own power and its own resources" and that it had risked the lives of all connected with the publication to stress that assertion.

He said that France had veered away from Marshal Philippe Petain's idea of an "old-fashioned" state, and declared that the people of France were seeking a "renovated, more aggressive democracy."

Asked whether he believed justice should come first in the settlement of Europe's problems, Dr. Goris agreed that not only would the free peoples insist on it, but that in many instances they are already seeing that justice is done.

"Whereas, in peacetime no one has ever been killed in Belgium for his political opinions," Dr. Goris observed, "now the Underground front has just published a statement on its activities which, in 1943, resulted in the end of 305 quisling officials."

New stations added to the "Beyond Victory" radiocast were KVL, Portland, Ore.; WKIP, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and WAYS, Charlotte, N. C.

New 'Pin-Up' in Army—

Wide World

—But 'Youngest Gold Brick' Doesn't Care

Seven-months-old tow-headed Matthew Joseph Wilder, Jr., was discovered fast asleep on a bunk in the headquarters battery of the Panama Coast Artillery Command, and promptly acclaimed the youngest "gold brick" in the Army. The mystery of how the youngster got to the barracks was solved when his dad, Staff Sergeant Matthew Joseph Wilder of Baltimore, Md., arrived to change the child's diapers. He had come to collect his pay and had brought the youngster with him to enable his wife to do her shopping. Here a group of soldiers, with Sergeant Wilder at right (farthest from camera), admire the sleeping youngster.

Chicago's 'Polish City' Divided On Value of Priest's Mission

By Dorothea Kahn

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, May 13 — The great Polish city which lies within Chicago, called "second largest Polish city in the world," watched the visit here of the Rev. Stanislaus Orlemanski, on his way back from a conference with Joseph Stalin in Moscow, with intense interest. Opinion was divided.

Officialdom of this so-called Polish city was cool indeed toward the visitor. But according to one close observer, the rank and file of younger people of Polish descent, American-educated, took a more open-minded attitude. "Let's wait and see what he accomplishes," was reported to be the position of many, although some, of course, joine— with their elders in strong feelings of mistrust of any move toward co-operation with Russia.

Leaders in the Polish-American communities of Chicago are in general reported to be unfriendly to the Orlemanski mission. Many of them support the Polish Government in Exile and friends of this government, it is observed, are consistently chilly on the subject of the visit of the Polish-American priest to Moscow.

The Polish Consulate here took no notice of the Rev. Mr. Orlemanski's presence in Chicago. "We do not know anything about him," was the answer given by a member of the consular staff to one inquiring how to reach the Springfield, Mass., priest who has come back with a sympathetic report of his visit to Mr. Stalin.

Attitude of Coolness

The two Polish newspapers in Chicago have also taken an attitude of coolness toward the Rev. Mr. Orlemanski and his personal mission to Moscow. "We don't feel he is representative of Polish-American opinion," said Karol Piatkiewicz, editor of Zgoda, a Polish daily. "We want Poland to live on friendly terms with Russia, but we don't want Russia to grab Polish territory. We feel this trip proved to be in the interest of Russia rather than of Poland."

Because this newspaper, and the Polish Daily News, which has been similarly skeptical of the value of the Rev. Mr. Orlemanski's Russian visit, are the only Polish language dailies in Chicago, their position on Russian-Polish relations is believed to have great influence with the older generation of Polish nationals here, as well as with many of the younger generation. However, children of Polish-born parents, educated in American schools, are able to read English language newspapers and get a wider range of information, it is pointed out by observers.

Nationalistic Phase

One well-informed member of this younger generation expressed concern over certain American groups which he feels play upon the nationalistic and religious attitudes of his people in order to separate Russia and the Allies and thus further isolationism.

This person, who takes a friendly attitude toward the Rev. Mr. Orlemanski's mission, is frank to admit that he speaks more as an American than as a Pole or as a Polish-American.

In contrast there is the extremely nationalistic attitude of those closer to their mother country as expressed by one journalist, who deplored the tendency to make an international incident out of the Orlemanski visit to Mr. Stalin.

"We have nothing against him making this trip as a private citizen," commented this Polish Chicagoan. "But we cannot see any justice in permitting the acceptance of Russia's territorial demands upon Poland."

As for the American priest who visited Mr. Stalin, he added, "We must reserve judgment. If it should develop that as a result of his visit Mr. Stalin would say that he renounces all claims to Polish territory and is in absolute agreement in regard to protecting the Church, we would say Orlemanski is a great man."

But the implication, of course, is that such an outcome is not to be expected.

In the case of Poland the attitudes of American citizens of recent Polish descent are of unusual political importance, it is observed here, because of the large number of persons who have left that country for the United States. The latest estimate is that there are 2,416,000 foreign-born Poles and children of Polish parents in the United States.

'American System'

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 13 (AP)—The Rev. Stanislaus Orlemanski, Polish parish priest, said today he went to Moscow to tell Joseph Stalin that he wanted establishment "of an American system in Poland."

The priest, who returned to his home today after a flying visit to the Russian Capital, said he had no trouble in arranging an appointment with Mr. Stalin.

"I told them," he said at a press conference a few minutes after his arrival at the rectory of Our Lady of the Holy Rosary Church of which he is pastor, "that if I did not see Mr. Stalin I would take the next plane back.

"I undertook this voyage to do something good. I belong to no party—no clique. I'm working for the Polish people."

Gesturing with his right hand as he spoke, the Rev. Mr. Orlemanski said he was very tired and that he planned to do nothing in the way of making any report on his trip for about a month.

"I went as a private citizen. Nevertheless I think my Government is fully entitled to have a report from me on what I was doing in Moscow. And I expect to tell my Government whom I saw, what was said and what I did."

Packard Plant Idle in Strike By Foremen

DETROIT, May 13 (AP)—One big war factory—Packard, maker of Rolls-Royce aircraft engines and PT-boat engines—stood idle today as the strike of 3,300 Detroit war-plant foremen began to have more serious consequences.

The Packard Motor Car Company plant was closed by the management last night virtually at the very hour the National War Labor Board declined to go on record with assurance to strikers that they would be protected from any management reprisals if they returned to work.

The Foreman's Association of America had demanded such assurance from the NWLB before resuming work, and Board Chairman William H. Davis limited himself to a promise that the Board would inquire to determine the management attitude.

Mr. Davis said flatly that the Board would accept no conditions from the union to ending the strike. The NWLB earlier had ordered the strike to cease before it would attempt to negotiate the dispute.

George T. Christopher, Packard President and General Manager, said the Company was forced to cease production because the Army Air Forces had refused to accept Packard products in the absence of "inspection supervision to guaranty quality."

The Company has not made public its employee total, but the Packard local of the United Automobile Workers' Congress of Industrial Organizations, in a statement declaring the importance of the foremen-management dispute "exaggerated, said 39,000 persons were made idle by the closing.

The U. A. W.-C. I. O. local took no stand in the dispute itself, although expressing concern over failure to continue producing for the armed forces.

Companies affected by the strike, which has involved 13 plants, have refused to bargain with the foremen's organization over grievances. The union, an independent, has been refused recognition as an appropriate bargaining unit by the National Labor Relations Board, but affiliated foremen have been assured of protection under the Wagner Act from discrimination because of union activities.

C. I. O. Merger Ties Aluminum And Steel Men

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 13 (AP)—The United Steelworkers of America, affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, has authorized at its biennial convention sessions the amalgamation of some 30,000 C. I. O. Aluminum Workers of America with its own approximately 900,000 members.

Philip Murray explained the principle purpose of the merger is "to organize the unorganized in the aluminum industry."

The President of the U. S. W. and the C. I. O. declined comment on significance of the steel union entering a field in which there is a third C. I. O. union, the International Union of Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers.

The amalgamation resolution was approved yesterday by delegates without a dissenting vote.

The convention also voted salary increases from $4,320 to $6,000 for its 39 district directors.

Announcement of the withdrawal of Martin Dies (D) of Texas as a candidate for re-election brought cheers from the delegates. Mr. Murray commented, "I think it is the greatest single contribution he has made to the welfare of the country since he entered public life."

The House Committee on Un-American Activities, of which Mr. Dies is Chairman, currently is investigating the C. I. O. Political Action Committee.

Repeal of War Time Opposed in House

WASHINGTON, May 13 (AP)—War Production Board and War Department opposition to repeal of Daylight Saving or War Time was expressed before a House Interstate Commerce Subcommittee considering seven measures for restoration of Standard Time.

Official War Cameras 'Click'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 13—The official photographic recording of this war is to such a history of any other war as a graflex or movie camera is to a Daguerreotype or pencil drawing. Those pictorial primitives of the Civil War with which Matthew Brady startled the nation don't fill a desk drawer.

The photographic history of this war with its action shots, its stills, its thunder and shooting and flying, is an unparalleled achievement. Each of the service branches, early aware of the propaganda value, the educational possibilities, the historical use, the military need of catching war for the record by the click of a camera, expanded its photographic activities many hundredfold.

Army and the Army Air Forces, the Navy, Marine and Coast Guard each has its own photographic units in every war theater in which American men are engaged. These men are members of the armed forces. Actually they record the war while they fight it, for they are all trained service personnel.

In the first days of the war each service branch rushed to get professional photographers, particularly those with newspaper experience used to the rough-and-tumble tactics of the trade.

Tens of Thousands in Work

But as the war spread, and American participation expanded to a thousand and one parts of the globe, amateurs joined the picture divisions of the service branches. The Army, through its Signal Corps' pictorial service, taught its photographers of stills and movie operators how to catch the dogfights, artillery duels, bombs bursting in air, how to develop and print pictures.

The Army Air Corps put wings on cameras and captured a bird's-eye view of this titanic global struggle. The Memphis Belle, the photographic record of a bomber's raid over Germany, shows what can be done with color and motion picture. Although not disclosing the number of men fighting the war with camera in one hand and a gun or bomb sight in the other, the Army's photographic personnel runs into the tens of thousands.

Tarawa Taken in Color

The Navy from the start set about methodically training its shutter men. More than 3,000 passed through Pensacola's stiff course of proper techniques in picture taking and developing. Today they are on the beaches at Anzio, at Hollandia, with every fleet, every task force at the four corners of the world. They caught for posterity such epic events as the "Coolidge—abandon ship!" "raising the colors—at Midway."

The Marines have their own photographers. At Tarawa—where storming the beaches cost thousands of men—Marine combat camera men shot movies and stills during the entire engagement. Two men were lost—but Tarawa was taken, in color.

Last, and possibly least in number, though more than holding its own with the Army and Navy in quality of their work, are the handful of Coast Guard camera men whose prize pictures get press prominence regularly. Among the latest was that spectacular shot of an Allied freighter exploding at night off North Africa in a great flare of fire and smoke. It was a Coast Guard photographer aboard the cutter Spencer who obtained the first good pictures of the destruction of a Nazi submarine.

Each service has its own film file or photographic library. These pictures, thousands of them, hundreds of thousands of them, millions of them in fact, are duly recorded, catalogued and filed. It is doubtful if there is any war experience, any military possibility, a picture of which cannot be produced from some service file at a moment's notice.

Many Scenes Remain Secret

There are rack upon rack of every conceivable subject. Take ships. There are thousands of ship pictures: ships in convoy, ships in port, ships being loaded, ships being unloaded; ships defending themselves from planes, from submarines, from other ships; ships sinking, ships torpedoed, ships capsized; ships in storms, ships abandoned, ships split in two, ship rescues.

There are stills and action shots, some posed pictures, but most torn from an instant of war's rushing bewildering kaleidoscope.

The public sees only a small number of all photographs taken. Many are secret, more confidential, the rest releasable. Those provided to the press are passed by censor usually at the base where developed. They are flown home under top priority. If that is not fast enough radio telegraphic circuit provides yesterday's—even today's—events today. D-Day developments are expected to come that way. With what the services provide and what the news photo syndicates obtain, this war has been stripped of the customary military privacy as never before.

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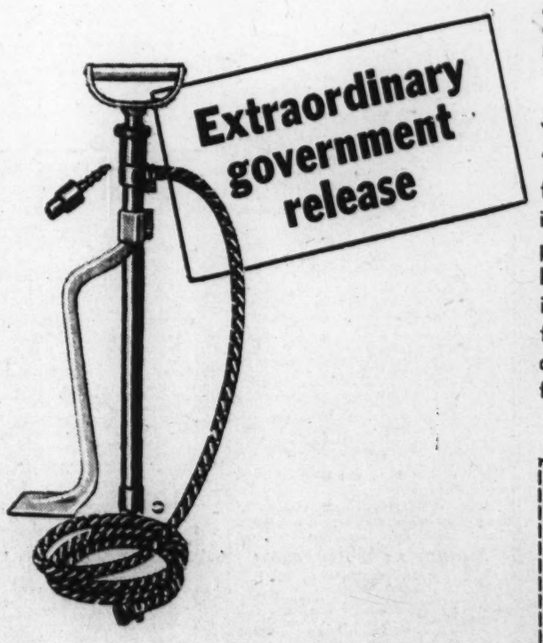

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Light State Primary Vote Cast at High Expense

Figures demonstrating that only 4 per cent of Massachusetts' eligible population voted in the recent Presidential primaries, and that the cost of the primaries was extremely high in some towns, ranging downward from $5.30 a voter, were released today by Arthur J. Shinners, Town Clerk of Brookline.

Mr. Shinner, who is a member of the Special Commission on Elections and Primaries, has been actively supporting a movement to change the method of selecting delegates to Presidential conventions by holding State Conventions instead of primaries.

Statistics obtained by Mr. Shinner from clerks of cities and towns within an approximate 100-mile radius of Boston showed the average cost for the recent primary was more than a dollar per voter for the whole State, and considerably more in many instances.

In Holyoke, where the $5.30 cost per person rate prevailed, only 2 per cent of the voting population turned out for the primary, while at Taunton, where 3 per cent voted, the cost per vote was $3.91; and $3 at Springfield where 2.3 per cent of the eligible population voted.

In none of the 29 cities and towns surveyed, with the exception of Boston, was the total percentage of the vote higher than 8.42 of the eligible population. In Boston, only 10.13 per cent of the voting population turned out, with an average cost a voter being 94 cents.

Communities with the highest percentage turnout of voters included: Chelsea, 6 per cent, costing $1 a person; Lawrence, 6 per cent, costing 96 cents a person; Marblehead, 5.7, $.88; Medford, 6 per cent, $1.25; Melrose, 8.42 per cent, $.59; Milton, 6 per cent, $1; Newburyport, 7 per cent, $1.10; Wellesley, 6 per cent, $.14; Winthrop, 8 per cent, $.76.

Mr. Shinner said his finding would seem to indicate that a change in the method of selecting convention delegates would be justified at this time to lower the cost to the State. Very few states employ the primary system, he said, and the State of Vermont has had the convention system since 1921 and found it very economical and satisfactory.

Statistics compiled by Mr. Shinner on the 1944 Presidential primary from clerks of cities and towns follow:

City or Town	Number Voting	Pct. of Vote Cast	Cost Per Vote
Arlington	707	3.2	1.50
Braintree	301	3	
Brookline	1083	4	1.35
CAMBRIDGE (Group voting) Did not vote in each precinct	1616	2	.70
FALL RIVER	1222	1.4	1.80
CHELSEA	1220	6	1.00
BOSTON	33915	10.13	.94
EVERETT	782	3.63	1.58
HOLYOKE	650	2	5.30
LAWRENCE	2889	6	.96
MALDEN	1194	4	1.25
Marblehead	416	5.7	.88
MEDFORD	1803	6	1.25
MELROSE (Group voting)	1168	8.42	.59
Milton	618	6	1.00
Needham	272	3.6	.76
NEWBURYPORT	614	7	1.10
Newton	1075	3	1.00
Norwood (One central polling place)	269	3	1.85
PITTSFIELD	547	2	1.91
NORTHAMPTON	311	2.5	2.96
TAUNTON		3	3.91
QUINCY	1474	4	2.00
Saugus	215	1.1	1.00
SPRINGFIELD	1832	2.5	3.00
Stoneham (Vote in one polling place)	260	2.5	.60
WALTHAM	870	2	2.00
Weymouth	325	2.5	2.68
Wellesley	650	6	1.40
Winthrop	584	8	.76

Summer Course Popular at B. U.

Great interest in Boston University's war-streamlined summer school is in evidence, according to its director, Prof. Atlee Lane Percy. Numbers of undergraduates who are trying to obtain as many credits as possible before entering the services, are planning to enroll for the "Intersession" from May 23 to July 1 and the Summer Session from July 5 to Aug. 12. By attending both these sessions a student can gain credit for the equivalent of a half year's work.

'Career Angel' at Wilbur

By Edwin F. Melvin

Comedy, fantasy, and melodrama have been combined against the background of a Roman Catholic orphanage somewhere in Georgia in "Career Angel," which made its debut last evening at the Wilbur.

Gerard Majella Murray, the priest who wrote the play, has not been entirely successful in fusing these three dramatic elements into a smooth whole. The transition from one mood to another is sometimes awkward. But he has made the members of the brotherhood who appear on the stage very human characters. The boys are lively and likable. And the "guardian angel," from whom the play takes its name, is unconventional and entertaining.

Fantasy has been represented in the theater recently by Noel Coward's "Blithe Spirit" and Margaret Curtis' "Highland Fling." Here the device employed somewhat resembles that used by Mr. Coward, but the situation is different.

It seems that the orphanage is in financial difficulties. Not only have bills accumulated but a mortgage is about to be foreclosed. Then the "guardian angel" of the least practical member of the order comes to the rescue. He leads to the discovery of Civil War letters. This brings the place to public attention and results in a flood of contributions. And he uncovers a Nazi plot to land supplies for saboteurs.

The melodramatic aspects of the story seem unnecessary and out of key. They tend to confuse the play. The author is more at home in depicting the members of the staff of the institution. Here he has a light and colloquial touch that is amusing.

One of the best of the roles is that done by Whitford Kane as Seraphim, the elder member of the order, whose "guardian angel" takes charge. Donald Foster too has a sympathetic part as Gregory, the head of the institution. Donald Telfer is Fidelis, the fussily accurate member of the staff who refuses to be impressed by a "guardian angel" that he can neither see nor hear. Mason Adams has a brief comedic assignment as Ubaldis, the historian of the household.

Glenn Anders plays the "guardian angel" with emphasis on the humors, in a performance that mingles touches of cherubic coyness with boisterous heartiness. A varied group of youngsters represent the boys in the home. Andrew Billings and Joseph Dicks are the producers in association with David Shay.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:20 a. m.—Mail Bag Hour. KGOY, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.

Guatemala—2:35 p. m.—Concert. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Moscow—8:48 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

London—7:00 p. m.—"Tommy Handley's Half-Hour. GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.

London—7:35 p. m.—"War Review." James Ferguson. GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—"The Old Town Hall. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

Caracas—9:35 p. m.—Rhumba Orchestra. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.

London—9:45 p. m.—Transatlantic Quiz. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.

Sunday, May 14

Melbourne—8:00 a. m.—News. VLG2, 9.54 meg., 31.4m.

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—World News in English, XGOY, 9.63 meg., 31.1m.

Guatemala—5:30 p. m.—Marimba Ensemble Concert. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31m.

London—6:00 p. m.—Transatlantic Call. Bob Trout visits the River Thames. GVX 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

London—7:00 p. m.—Travelers' Tales. GVX 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.

Caracas—7:15 p. m.—Dance Music. YV5RN 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.

London—7:45 p. m.—News Round-Up: J. B. McGeachy. GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.

Guatemala—8:00 p. m.—Military Band. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

London—9:15 p. m.—Sunday Service. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

London—10:15 p. m.—BBC Symphony Orchestra: Sir Henry J. Wood, Con. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.

Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Sunday's FM Programs

WBZFM, Boston

2:00 p. m.—Melodic Favorites.
2:30 p. m.—Westinghouse Program.
3:00 p. m.—News; Sunday Song Service.
3:30 p. m.—Army Hour.
4:30 p. m.—News; Weather; Curtain Calls.
5:00 p. m. to 11:00 p. m.—Same as WBZ.

WGTR, Boston, and WMTW, Mt. Washington, N. H.

3:30 p. m.—"Thanks to America."
3:30 p. m.—The Mysterious Traveler.
4:00 p. m.—Music Without Words.
4:30 p. m. to midnight—Same as WNAC.

Christian Science Program For Sunday, May 14

2:30 p. m.—WMEX, 1510kc. Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Extra Effort Expected To List Voters

In an effort to offset the more than 400,000 Massachusetts potential voters who are now members of the armed forces, many of whom will not vote despite the provisions made for absentee balloting by servicemen, Bay State political leaders are expected to make unusual effort to encourage registration this year.

Under Massachusetts statutes, local communities may conduct registration up to and including the twentieth day preceding a primary or election contest and registration is now going on in most cities and towns. Actual hours for registration are established by local by-laws or by local boards of registration. These hours may be determined in each community at town halls or election offices.

Law Designates Day

It is mandatory under the law that registration be held on the twentieth day prior to the primary election and registration places must be kept open until 10 p. m.

Final day for registering for the July 11 primaries will be June 21. Registration for the November election will begin the day following the primaries, July 12, and will continue through Oct. 18.

City Hall Annex in Boston

In Boston, eligible residents may register at the Board of Election Commissioners, Room 111, City Hall Annex, daily from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. and on Saturdays until 12 noon.

Members of the armed forces home on leave, or discharged servicemen may be registered up to three days prior to the primaries or election under special legislation to facilitate voting by servicemen. Such citizens may also be registered by their own kin but in such cases registration must be accomplished in the regular time provided for that purpose.

Army-Navy Honor Boston Man In New 'First' for Coast Guard

Lieut. Commander Edward C. Thompson, Jr., of Boston became the first Coast Guard officer to be decorated by both the Army and the Navy when the Legion of Merit and the Silver Star were pinned on by Rear Admiral James Pine, Commandant of the Coast Guard Academy, in New London, yesterday. Outstanding services rendered the invasion fleet and armies during the Sicilian operations were the basis of the awards.

Commanding a PC boat, Commander Thompson was assigned the task of locating a small 800-yard beach in the Licata area in advance of the assault and to act as guide to the invading forces. The citation from the Navy states, in part:

"Accurately locating the strategic beaches assigned for landing operations, Lieut. Commander Thompson, although forced to maintain fire silence in order to support a surprise attack, tenaciously held his hazardous anchorage off shore and continued to provide vital signals to direct the landing craft, despite constant exposure to hostile searchlights and imminent danger of enemy fire. His splendid leadership and valiant devotion to duty under extremely adverse conditions contributed materially to the success of our assault forces and were in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service."

The Legion of Merit award came from Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and was earned during naval action in support of the Seventh Army commanded by Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton. Blocked by demolition of roadways and bridges by the Germans, the task of carrying arms and supplies to the front was undertaken by water.

Tax Branches to Open

For the convenience of Boston taxpayers four branch stations will be open on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday from 12 noon to 3 p. m., it was announced recently by City Collector Merritt Thompson. The locations are: Town Hall, Washington Street, Brighton; Library, Codman Square, Dorchester; Municipal Building, East Broadway, South Boston; Court House, City Square, Charlestown.

Police Probe New Anti-Semitic Attack

Investigation of an attack on three Dorchester High School boys on their way to the Boston Trade School yesterday afternoon, is being carried on today by Police of Stations 11 and 19 and by the Good Neighbor Association of Dorchester, Mattapan and Hyde Park. Leaders of the Association hope that study of this case and its causes may do something to clear up misunderstandings on which recent outbreaks of anti-Semitism among juveniles have apparently been based.

It was the latest of a series of anti-racial disturbances in the area, and it followed warnings from Dorchester High teachers and from Rabbi Samuel L. Korff of Congregation Kahillath Jacob, Dorchester, that certain groups in the High School had been openly plotting such attacks.

According to Mrs. Albert Lewis Kushner of Dorchester, three boys, Harold Rose, Eliot Levine and Allen Stakovitz, all of Dorchester, boarded a bus with some other boys, near the school. Mrs. Kushner, a passenger on the bus, said she noticed a gang of some 20 other boys behaving in a threatening manner toward this group as they climbed aboard. The driver also was aware of incipient trouble and prevented those who seemed to be seeking a fight from getting on to that particular bus.

They followed to the Ashmont terminal of the Cambridge-Dorchester subway line, however, and boarded the same car which the three boys and Mrs. Kushner had entered. As the train moved out, the gang of boys suddenly attacked the three they had been following, Mrs. Kushner said. An unidentified Elevated employee plunged into the midst of the fracas and succeeded in moving the three victims of the attack toward a door.

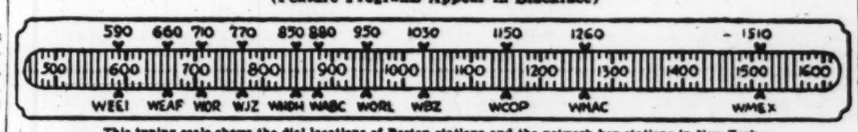
The boys said that they recognized some members of the gang, and their parents were expected to apply for assault and battery warrants.

One of the boys explained that he believed the wave of anti-Semitism within the school this week may have "snowballed" from an anti-Christian remark scrawled in chalk on a lavatory wall. In his opinion this could only have been written as a prank, or with intent to stir up excitement, by some boy definitely not a Jew. "What Jewish boy," he said, "would be foolish enough to sign his name to something like that, as they claim he did?"

The Rev. Emory S. Bucke, pastor of Hyde Park Methodist Church, and a member of the Good Neighbor Association, said this morning that he hoped that efforts to trace anti-racial disturbances to picayune beginnings such as this, might bring real results in ending outbreaks of this kind.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
12:00	Theater of Today:	Newscast	News; Marvin Behrens.	Yankee House Party...	Musical program
12:15	Mary Astor, dr..,	Bond Wagon Quiz	Consumer Time	News service	Musical program
12:30	Stars Over Hollywood; guest star	National Farm & Home Hour; speakers; music	Days of Roy's Orchestra	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music.
12:45			"Listen to Liebert";	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
1:00	Grand Central Station: dr.; News.	"WACS You Know"	'Here's to Youth'; dr.	Studio speaker	Italian Melodies
1:15	Country Journal	"WACS You Know"	"Communities Respond"	Patterns in Rhythm	Invitation to Opera...
1:30	Country Journal	"Hollywood Highlights"	"The Baxters"; drama	Vincent Lopez' Orch...	Parade of Bands
1:45	Country Journal	Fisherman's program	News service	Vincent Lopez' Orch...	Parade of Bands
2:00	'Of Men & Books'	Concert orchestra	First Service Command	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	You Shall Have Music
2:15	J T Frederick, con	Musical Pgm: Ballads..	Performance: mus.; dr	Tigers baseball game	You Shall Have Music
2:30	News service	"A to Z in Novelty"	Weekend Function	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Leatherneck Parade
2:45	Across Caribbean	Virginia Hauser, songs	Weekend Function	News service	News service
3:00	Victory F. O. B.	News; 'Sea You' Quiz	New England Junior	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Mystery Melodies
3:15	speaker; music	'Sea You'; comedy quiz	Town Meeting	Tigers baseball game	Mystery Melodies
3:30	Visiting Hour; Sgt.	Minstrel show	Adventures in Research	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	Mel Allen, m. c.	Minstrel show	"Men Make the Navy"	Tigers baseball game	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	London Reports	News; Saturday Review	"Preview of Tomorrow"	Adrian Rollini's Trio	Dick Stabile's Orch.
4:15	Network program	with Horace Heidt's Or	U. S. Cadet Nurse Corps	Sports program	Sonny Dunham's Orch
4:30	News; "Follies"	Saturday Review with	Induction; Governor;	Al Goodman's Orch.	Henry Musette's Orch.
4:45	Evelyn Howe, mc	Horace Heidt's Orch	Mayer; Mrs. Roosevelt	Musical Roundup	Louis Armstrong's Or
5:00	Corliss Archer; dr.	News; Concert orch.	"Your America"; Josef	Navy Bulletin Board;	Charlie Barnet's Orch.
5:15	Corliss Archer; dr	Joseph Stopak, cond.	Koestner's Or.; spkrs.	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Cab Calloway's Orch.
5:30	"Mother & Dad"; dr	Joseph Stopak's Orch.	"Story to Order";	Frank Carle's Orch	Al Donahue's Orch...
5:45	"Mother & Dad"; dr	Nancy Martin, songs	"Starring Curt Massey"	Frank Carle's Orch	News service
6:00	Page One; News	WHDH Studio Orch.	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dance Music
6:15	People's Platform;	WHDH Studio Orch.	Symphony of Melody	Digest; Snapshots	Dance Music
6:30	Drafting Women.	News service	Sports Roundup	Musical Rendezvous	Studio speaker
6:45	World Today News	Leon Henderson	Briggs-Saltman, piano.	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	Lionel Barrymore:	Baseball scores; 'Gas-	American Story; drama;	American Eagles in	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15	"Mayor of Town"	light Harmonies"; sgs	"The Wars of Freedom"	Britain; interviews	News service
7:30	Bob Hawk's "Th ks	Marlin Anderson; Frisa	"Ellery Queen"; drama.	"Confidentially Yours"	Ann Nigro, piano
7:45	to the Yanks"	Morina; J. Blackton	"Ellery Queen"; drama	Art Kassel's Orch	Paul Mann's Orch
8:00	Groucho Marx Variety show; guests	Early Am. Dance Music	'Abie's Irish Rose'; com	Frank Singiser, news	Religious program
8:15	Kennedy; chorus.	Edward Tomlinson	'Abie's Irish Rose'; com	"Message to Mother"	Religious program
8:30	"Inner Sanctum";	Boston Pops Orchestra;	"Truth or Consequences";	"The Cisco Kid"; drama	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Mystery dr; News	Arthur Fiedler, cond.	Ralph Edwards, mc	"The Cisco Kid"; drama	Royal Light Quartet
9:00	'Your Hit Parade';	Rimsky-Korsakov; En-	National Barn Dance;	Chicago Theater Sym-	Classical Album: Han-
9:15	Mark Warnow's	core: Verdi: Handel	comedy; songs; orch.	phony Hour: Richard	del: Faithful Shepherd
9:30	Or.; From Sinatra	Gus Arnheim & Orch.	'Can You Top This';	Tucker, tenor; Orch.;	Suite
9:45	"Saturday Night	Dance or.: 'Quick Quiz'	comedy quiz	Henry Weber, cond	Classical Album
10:00	Serenade"; music	Musical Autographs: G.	Patsy Kelly; Barry Wood	R. A. Gunnison, news..	News service
10:15	Correction, Please:	Lombardo's Orchestra	guest, Wm. Gargan	Detective Mystery dr...	Al West's Orchestra
10:30	Jay C Flippen, mc	Army Service Forces	'Grand Old Opry'; Hill-	Detective Mystery dr...	Duke Ellington's Orch
10:45	Walter Nash, talk	Presents: dramatization	billy show: W. Ford, mc	Music; Weather	Shep Fields' Orchestra
11:00	News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Jan Garber's Orchestra
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Weather; Off the Record	California Melodies	Horace Heidt's Orch.
11:30	Casey, Press Photographer"; drama	Fishermen's program	"I Sustain the Wings";	Duke Ellington's Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45		D'Artega Presents	Capt Glenn Miller Band	Al Trace's Orchestra	Day's End; News

Sunday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
8:00	News; Organ music	Church services	Invitation to the Waltz	Young People's Church	
8:15	Male quartet	Newscast	News service; Weather,	of the Air; speakers	
8:30	Uncle Elmer's Song	Religious program	Evangelical Hour: Speak-	Radio Carollers	"Wake Up Smiling"
8:45	Circle	"The Breakfast Table"	er; quartet; soloist	News service	News service
9:00	News of the World	Newscast	World News Roundup	Religious program	Church Choir
9:15	E. Power Biggs:	Variety Music: Samuel	Church School of Air	Religious program	Religious program
9:30	organ recital	Fisher, conductor	Mother's Day: Speakers	Network program	Religious program
9:45	Religious program	Variety music	dr.; Eddie Cantor, m.c	Network program	Morning Melodies
10:00	Church of the Air:	Israel Varieties: drama	National Radio Pulpit.	Radio Bible Class	Morning Melodies
10:15	Church of the Air;	Israel Varieties: drama	National Radio Pulpit.	Radio Bible Class	Music in the Modern
10:30	Wings Over Jordan:	Park Street Church	Words and Music	Weather: Symphonietta	Manner: Recordings
10:45	Hymns: spirituals	Services: speaker	Words and Music	"Symphonietta"	Tremont Temple Serv-
11:00	News; Blue Jacket	Park Street Church	Rhapsody of Rockies	Service from Cathedral	ices: speaker
11:15	Choir; Dan O'Neil	Services: speaker	Rhapsody of Rockies	Church of St. Paul;	Tremont Temple Serv-
11:30	Invitation to Learn-	Park Street Church	Labor Speaks	speaker	ices: speaker
11:45	ing: guest panel	Services: speaker	Marion Loveridge, songs	Cath. Ch. of St. Paul	Tremont Temple
12:00	News service	Italian music	News; Weather; Music	Reviewing Stand: 'Post-	News report
12:15	I T M'Donald, news	Newscast	Future of the OPA	war American Business'	Oracle Fields, songs
12:30	Trans-Atlantic Call:	Matinee of Yesterday	Stradivari Orchestra:	Religious program	Drama and Music
12:45	Country Barber"	Matinee of Yesterday	Paul Lavalle, conduct	Religious program	Drama and Music
1:00	Beacon St. Window	Seth's Village Canteen	News service	News service	Comedy Trials: drama
1:15	Musical program..	'Magic Carpet of Music'	"Labor for Victory"	Herb Lewis, songs	Italian Melodies
1:30	Edward R. Murrow	Cavalcade of Song	U. Chicago Roundtable:	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:45	ILO Conf. Sum'ary	Cavalcade of Song	Hemisphere Developm't	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Hour
2:00	"Bid for Victory";	Cavalcade of Song	'Those We Love'; drama	Religious program	Three-Quarter Time
2:15	Eddie Dunn, mc;	Cavalcade of Song	'Those We Love'; drama	Religious program	Three-Quarter Time
2:30	World News Today	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	John Charles Thomas;	Religious program	Christian Science Pro-
2:45	World News; Songs	Sammy Kaye's Or: News	orchestra; chorus; talk	Religious program	gram; talk: music
3:00	N. Y. Philharmonic:	'The Life of Riley'; dr.	World News: Upton	"Thanks to America";	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15	Bruno Walter, con	with William Bendix..	Close; Roy Shields Or.	Xavier Cugat; N. Rosa	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30	Beethoven: Pastoral;	"Hot Copy"; drama....	'The Army Hour'; pick-	Quin of Two Cities	Religious program
3:45	Wagner: Prel-	"Hot Copy"; drama....	ups from Training Cen-	Quin of Two Cities	Religious program
4:00	udes from Tristan	Musical Poll of Hits....	ters throughout the	Wide Horizons: Eddie	Religious program
4:15	and Lohengrin	Musical Poll of Hits....	world; speakers;	Dowling; spkr.; music	Religious program
4:30	Stanner (choir)	Lucella Benwig; Ray-	Mass. Mother Citation	'Religion Is the Story';	Religious program
4:45	Percy Faith, con.	mond Jobin; W. Felletier	Pgm.; Music: gst; news	'Abe Lincoln's Story'; dr	Religious program
5:00	Family Hour: G.	Mary Small Revue:	NBC Symphony Orch.:	"Green Valley, U.S.A.":	'Sunday Dance Session'
5:15	Swarthout; Reed	guest, Jane Cowl.....	Dr. Frank Black, con.	Gloria Swanson, guest	'Sunday Dance Session'
5:30	Kennedy; chorus.	Musical Steelmakers	Vladimir Brenner;	"Adventures of Bull-	Mother's Day Program
5:45	Wom. I'm Nowhere	Musical Steelmakers	pianist; Rachmaninoff	dog Drummond"; dr.	Mother's Day Program
6:00	Kate Smith, dr.:	"Radio Hall of Fame":	Dramatic sketch	'Roosvlt of the AAF'; dr	Tremont Temple Twi-
6:15	'Johnny Appleseed'	J. MacDonald; F. Mor-	Dramatic sketch	with S. Sgt. Wm. Tracy	light Services: speaker
6:30	America in Air.....	gan; Milt Herth Trio;	"The Great Gildersleeve"	Hollywood comments	Religious drama
6:45	America in Air.....	Morton Downey; chor	dr. with Harold Peary	Baseball news	Religious drama
7:00	William Shirer	News commentator	Jack Benny Show	Old - Fashioned Revival	Classical Album: Bee-
7:15	Invasion Coverage	Dorothy Thompson	Jack Benny Show	Hour: speaker	thoven: Quartet No. 1
7:30	"We, the People":	Quiz Kids: Joe Kelly	Bandwagon: Tony Pas-	Old - Fashioned Revival	in E Flat major
7:45	Speakers: music	m. c	tor: Mary Martin new	Hour: speaker	Classical Album
8:00	Walter Pidgeon dr;	Greenfield Village Chapel	Edgar Bergen; C. Mc-	A. L. Alexander Media-	Central Baptist Church
8:15	Gene Tierney	Baseball scores; Music.	Carthy; Signe Hasso..	tion Board: Human in-	Services: speaker
8:30	"Crime Doctor";	Mack Harrell; Dorothy	"One Man's Family";	terest pgm: g'ds pan'l	Central Baptist Church
8:45	drama: News	Kirsten; chorus; orch	"One Man's Family"	Gabriel Heatter, news	Services: speaker
9:00	Radio Reader's Di-	Rimsky-Korsakov; En-	National Barn Dance:	Chicago Theater Sym-	Classical Album: Han-
9:15	gest: dr.; music	core: Verdi: Handel	comedy; songs; orch.	phony Hour: Richard	del: Faithful Shepherd
9:30	Fred Allen & Co.:	Gus Arnheim & Orch.	'Can You Top This';	Tucker, tenor; Orch.;	Suite
9:45	Norman Corwin	Dance or.: 'Quick Quiz'	comedy quiz	Henry Weber, cond	Classical Album
10:00	Serenade"; music	Musical Autographs: G.	Patsy Kelly; Barry Wood	R. A. Gunnison, news..	News service
10:15	Correction, Please:	Lombardo's Orchestra	guest, Wm. Gargan	Detective Mystery dr...	Al West's Orchestra
10:30	Jay C Flippen, mc	Army Service Forces	'Grand Old Opry'; Hill-	Detective Mystery dr...	Duke Ellington's Orch
10:45	Walter Nash, talk	Presents: dramatization	billy show: W. Ford, mc	Music; Weather	Shep Fields' Orchestra
11:00	News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Jan Garber's Orchestra
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Weather; Off the Record	California Melodies	Horace Heidt's Orch.
11:30	Casey, Press Photographer"; drama	Fishermen's program	"I Sustain the Wings";	Duke Ellington's Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45		D'Artega Presents	Capt Glenn Miller Band	Al Trace's Orchestra	Day's End; News

Monday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
11:00	"Honeymoon Hill"	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Road of Life"; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Studio speaker
11:15	"Second Husband"	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	New England Cupboard	Mystery Melody with
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	News comments	"Brave Tomorrow"; sk.	Yankee House Party	John Kiley
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Singing Stars	"David Harum"; sketch	Imogene Wolcott; Trio	News service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Marvin Behrens.	Boake Carter, news	"Dude Ranch"
12:15	'Big Sister': sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	"You're Telling Us"	News service	Polka Time; News
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm & Home	Marjorie Mills, women's	Hollywood News; Music	Drama and Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: music; talks	program	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Baukhage Talking, news	"The Little Show"; Ra-	Ray Dady, news com	Italian Melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins"; sk..	Danny Cavanaugh	kov's Orchestra; songs	Jack Berch's Orchestra	Treasury Salute
1:30	B. Flynn, news	Danny Cavanaugh	Carl Caruso, news	Vincent Lopez's Orch.	Curtain Time with
1:45	The Goldbergs: sk.	Fishermen's program	"Luncheon with Salvy"	American Woman's Jury	Betty Dubrow
2:00	Portia Faces Life	"Listen, Milady"	'The Guiding Light'; sk.	Cedric Foster, news	"Gardenias for You"
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef: food	"Today's Children"; sk.	"Yankee Kitchen"	"Dance Lineup"; Sports
2:30	Serial drama	"Ladies, Be Seated"	Light of the World	"Yankee Kitchen"	Sports program
2:45	'Perry Mason': sk	"Ladies, Be Seated"	Hymns of All Churches	Patterns in Rhythm	Andrews Sisters; Sports
3:00	"Mary Marlin": sk.	Morton Downey, songs	"Woman of America"; sk	Telegraphic reports of	Sports program
3:15	Musical program	Dramatic sketch	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Boston Braves-Cincin-	News service
3:30	News; "Snapshots"	Dramatic sketch; Jew-	Pepper Young's Family	nati Reds baseball	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	Victory Gardens	ish Philanthropies; Or.	"Right to Happiness"	game	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Broadway Matinee:	Popular music program	Backstage Wife: sketch.	Telegraphic reports of	News; Art Jarret's Or.
4:15	guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch..	Boston Braves-Cincin-	Ink Spots; Songs
4:30	"A Good Parent"..	Musical Poll of Hits....	'Lorenzo Jones': sketch.	nati Reds baseball	Guy Lombardo's Orch.
4:45	"Help Wanted"	Musical Poll of Hits....	"Widder Brown"; sketch	game	J. Manning, troubadour
5:00	Five O'Clock Fol-	"Easy Rhythms"	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; 'Victory Gardens'
5:15	lies: Ev. Howe, mc	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	"We Love and Learn"	Musical Roundup	"Journey to Ireland"
5:30	Arthur Godfrey	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	'Just Plain Bill'; sketch	"Chick Carter"; sketch.	"Journey to Ireland"
5:45	American Women	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	'Front Page Farrell'; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00	News comments	Terry and Pirates	News; Godfrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dance music
6:15	L. Murray's Music	News Highlights	K. Ivers: Swingeopators	Sports; Snapshots	Dance music
6:30	Sports; Band	"Jerry and Sky"	"Jesting With Jesters".	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:56 J Harsch	Baseball scores; Talk...	Lowell Thomas, news...	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Horace Heidt's Show:	Fred Waring's Orch...	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15	Ed. Sullivan, Enter.	Music; drama	News of the World	Parrish Tunes	Richard Gallagher: news
7:30	"Blondie"; sketch.	"The Lone Ranger"	Perkins' Choir	'The Army Air Forces':	Men Make the Navy
7:45	"Blondie"; sketch.	western dramatization	Frontline Headlines	Lt. Wm. Holden, m. c.	Clement Norton, talk
8:00	"Vox Pop"; inter..	Paul Neilson, news	Cavalcade of America:	Cecil Brown, news	News service
8:15	"Vox Pop"; inter...	"Lum 'n' Abner"	John Garfield; drama.	Vocal Rhythm Trio	Paul Mann's Orchestra
8:30	"Gay 90s Revue":	"Blind Date"; Arlene	Richard Crooks, tenor;	"Sherlock Holmes"; dr.;	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Music; Bill Henry	Frances, m. c	Howard Barlow, cond.	B. Rathbone; N. Bruce	Civil Service Reports
9:00	Theater: George	"Counterspy"; drama..	Abe Tompleton, pianist;	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Mo-
9:15	Kaft; Raymond	"Counterspy"; drama..	Donald Voorhees' Orch.	"Return of Nick Carter"	zart: Divertimento in
9:30	Massey; 'Action in	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"Information Please";	Paul Winchell; J. Ma-	E Flat major
9:45	North Atlantic'	Dance orch.; Drama	Clifton Fadiman, mc.	honey; I. Carpenter; or.	Classical Album
10:00	Guild: Bob Crosby;	Raymond Gram Swing.	Josephine Antoine;	Henry Gladstone, news	News service
10:15	Priorities Parade.	"Top of the Evening"	Rhainhold Schmidt; or.	"Mysterious Traveler";

Girl Scouts of Bay State Observe 25th Anniversary

Massachusetts Girl Scouts, Inc., are today celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of their "Inc."—those insignificant-looking letters which usually fall before the editor's pencil. Important letters, none the less, for they indicate the welding of Bay State Scouts together under a Charter that has proved a bulwark of unity and efficiency.

This quarter-century observance of incorporation has given today's members of the organization an excuse to take a long look back to the inspiring early history of Scouting in Massachusetts. It has dragged out old khaki hats and long-skirted uniforms from many an attic and has set some of the Commonwealth's leading citizens to recalling those days when boundless enthusiasm without any training put Scouting definitely on the map in New England—even before the coveted State charter was obtained in 1919.

Taking part in today's historical pageant staged at Hotel Statler were such well-known women as Mrs. James J. Storrow of Lincoln, who instigated the first training course for Scout leaders in the country; Mrs. Carl P. Dennett of Boston, who started the Brownie Scouts, and Mrs. Arthur W. Hartt of Brookline, under whose able guidance the Massachusetts Girl Scouts became a large and prosperous organization. They were the first three Commissioners who served under the State Charter.

First Leaders Trained in 1916

The first training camp for leaders was held in 1916 in a portion of the Plymouth woods owned by Mrs. Storrow. It started inauspiciously with the "worst tempest" in local memory, which arrived before the camping equipment. The only shelter the hardy pioneers had for themselves and their folding organ [advance guard of their equipment] was the wooden floor of a tent.

"Our pioneers in their city clothes were, of course, soaked to the skin," writes Mrs. Storrow, "but being Girl Scouts, they only smiled under difficulties."

The next year a training school of wider scope was set up on the Windsor School grounds in Brookline, greatly to the delight of sundry small boys who climbed the wall to gaze and scoff at the "girl soldiers." Days were strenuous; indeed it was almost a Commando course they went through. From reveille at 5:30 a. m. until taps at 9 p. m., khaki-clad figures could be seen drilling on the tennis courts, chopping down trees on Boylston Street to build a lean-to, and sliding down ropes, the latter under the kindly instruction of Captain Donohue of the Fire Department. They even practiced jumping from a second-story window into a net and learned how to hold the net or blanket.

Forty Girls and a Baby

Nor was the more womanly side of their training omitted. Forty girls learned the best way to wash, dress and feed an Italian baby whose mother kept turning up with the rest of her brood to see that her small son was not experiencing too much attention.

At this 1917 school, too, began the Scouts' enthusiasm for country dancing which has continued through the years. Here it was that Cecil Sharp, English authority on folk dances and songs, gave his first course in the United States.

That Mrs. Storrow's conviction that leaders should be trained by experts in each activity embraced by Scouting has been justified was illustrated in the last part of today's pageant showing a modern scene in one of the five fine camps now run by the State organization.

The first scene in the pageant portrayed the meeting of Mrs. Juliette Low, founder of Scouting in America, and Miss Emma Hall of New Bedford, whose famous Red Rose Troop, organized in 1913, was the earliest one in Massachusetts. Close upon the heels of this troop came "the Daisy Patrol," led by Miss Anna Ward in Boston, also in 1913, the year after Mrs. Low initiated the movement in Savannah, Georgia.

Typical of Girl Scout service in World War I was the Victory Loan activity of the Brookline Girl Scout Bugle and Drum Corps. Organized by Mrs. Hartt, this was the first such corps in the United States. One of its war jobs was to stand outside a store at Coolidge Corner and bugle customers into the Women's Liberty Loan headquarters, mostly, we understand, to the tune of "You're in the Army Now."

Under the impetus of the war, Scout enrollment in Massachusetts jumped from 800 in April, 1917, to 5,000 in September of the same year. Today, in the throes of another war, it stands at well over 40,000. As of Jan. 1, there were 1,735 troops in the State, and their World War II activities have made too many headlines to need further chronicling here.

Working to enlarge its ranks and intensify its service, according to the needs of each local group, the organization will go forward under the leadership of Mrs. Leonard M. Wright, incoming President.

"Carrying on while our sisters in other parts of the world cannot, we hope," says Mrs. Wright, "to be found worthy of the times and able to help our sisters overseas when they have to start again from scratch."

Mrs. Wright's fellow officers, also elected at today's 25th annual meeting, are Mrs. A. Charles Waghorne of Belmont, First Vice-President; Mrs. Charles Farnsworth, Concord, Second Vice-President; Mrs. Bradley B. Gilman, Worcester, Third Vice-President; Mrs. Kingsbury Browne, Brookline, Treasurer; Mrs. Edward D. Bement, Boston, Assistant Treasurer, and Mrs. Frederick W. Greer, Belmont, Clerk.

Besides the organization's first three Commissioners, other eminent leaders of its pioneer period who took part in today's observance included Mrs. Henry G. Bing, Miss Grace Lingham, Miss Alice Thorndike, Miss Bertha Stringer, Mrs. George A. Clapp, Miss Marian Scott, Miss Martha Willett, Mrs. Clarence A. Bunker, Mrs. E. Lawrence Shaw, and Miss Ruth Comnock.

Veterans' Center Receives Preview

A preview of Boston's Veterans Information Center on the spacious fourth floor of the Houghton-Dutton Building was given today by Mayor Tobin to a group of leaders affiliated with the center soon to be opened.

John L. Delay, State Commander of the American Legion and Director of the Center, escorted the group around explaining the functions of the various departments as they were inspected.

He explained that when the returning serviceman comes into the center there will be two receptionists to meet him, find out what his problem is, and then route him to the proper department. Receptionists will be Edward D. Hassan, Jr., of Mattapan, an honorably discharged Marine who was wounded in the South Pacific, and William A. Moriarty of Roxbury, an honorably discharged Army man who received his wounds while on the European front.

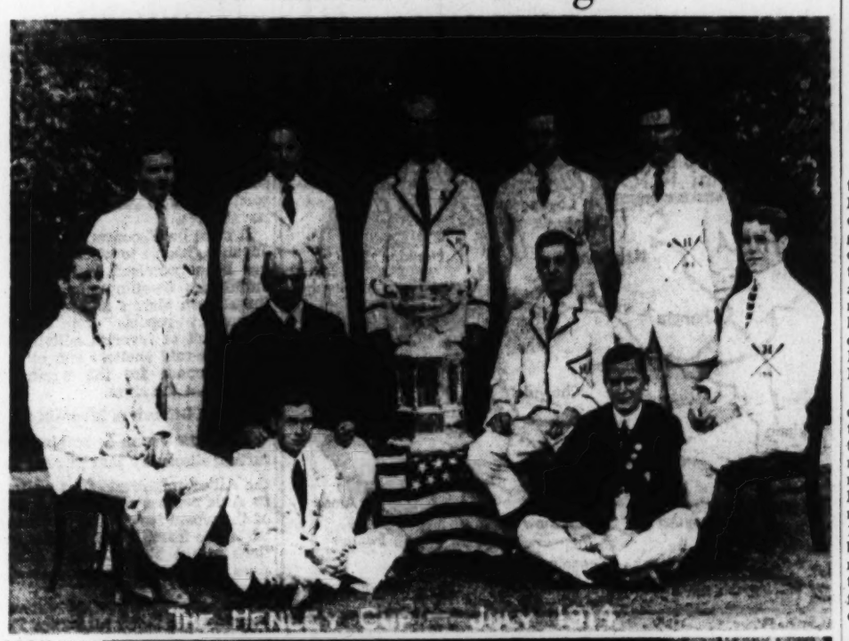
Already installed at the Center is the Army's Personal Affairs Division, represented by First Lieut. Corwin, of the First Service Command. It is expected that Soldiers' Relief will move in tonight.

Other agencies who expect to move in during the week end include the Job Counseling Unit of the Community Information and Counseling Center, and four Veterans' organization: American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Disabled American Veterans, and Spanish War Veterans.

Corey Chosen New Head Of Safe Deposit Group

Harold F. Corey, of the First National Bank of Boston, was elected President of the Massachusetts Safe Deposit Association at the 27th annual meeting and dinner held at the Hotel Vendome last night.

Harvard '14 Rows Again



Thirtieth Reunion of Henley Winners

The famous Harvard Second Crew of 1914, which brought the Grand Challenge Cup of the Henley Regatta to the United States on the eve of World War I, rowed again today on the Charles River. Top: The crew as it appeared in 1914, with the famous cup. Below: The crew at its twenty-fifth anniversary five years ago. The seating arrangement is the same in both pictures. Top row, left to right: D. P. Morgan, Charles Lund, Louis Curtis, H. H. Meyer, James Talcott. Middle row, left to right: J. W. Mittendorf, Coach Robert F. Herrick, only member of the group who will not be present this year; Capt. Leverett Saltonstall, and H. S. Middendorf. Bottom row, left to right: Henry L. F. Kreger and Manager R. C. Cobb.

Salem Skipper Puts Firsts On LST Record

Skippered by a Salem mariner, the LST Guinea Pig has had five "firsts" in landings on the beaches of the South Pacific, a delayed dispatch from the South Pacific states today. Coast-Guard manned, Lieut. (jg) W. C. Hemeon of Salem was in command when the blunt prow of this landing craft drove onto the beaches of Lae, Finschhaven, Gloucester, Saidor and the Admiralty Islands.

Its last date with the Nips was at Manus Island, during the Admiralty Island invasion. Serving as flagship the Guinea Pig—named by its crew—was at its station at 7 a. m. on D-day "while a misty tropical rain had cut visibility to almost nothing."

After preliminary "softening up" through air and naval power the LCT unloaded its "alligators" at 8:15 filled with fighting men. Further bomb runs were made by planes—continues the dispatch—for about an hour.

Activity on the Guinea Pig reached its climax at 9:30. Coast Guardsmen stood at their battle stations, Cavalrymen tended to last minute check-up before the assault. The bridge hummed with orders being relayed over the communications system.

Shortly after 10 o'clock, the LST grounded on the beach. Disembarking was systematic — explained the dispatch—bulldozers were the first off, then machinery and finally the ever-present "jeeps."

An hour later the Guinea Pig was riding high and light in the water, completely unloaded. "It just takes practice," said Lieutenant Hemeon as the landing craft pulled away from the beach for another load—"and we certainly have plenty of that."

Conservatory Head Gets Three Honors

Three honors for his services to music were awarded to Quincy Porter, Director of the New England Conservatory of Music, this month.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Music was conferred upon him by the University of Rochester during the 94th annual Commencement of the University. Dr. Howard Hanson, Director of the University's Eastman School of Music, presented Mr. Porter with his degree. In New York City, Mr. Porter was cited by the National Association of American Composers and Conductors for his composing and the direction of the New England Conservatory. In New York, also, he was made a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters. During the program Dr. Howard Hanson conducted Mr. Porter's composition, "Music for Strings."

Captain Saltonstall in Bow As Harvard '14 Rows Again

Continued from Page 1

and a Canadian entry in its first two heats.

It was a bad year for the British, and the final—staged on July 4—found Harvard facing the Union Boat Club of Boston and winning. It was an all-Yankee final on American Independence Day—a hard blow for the British.

The outbreak of World War I, in that same eventful month of July, 1914, prevented the Harvard crew from going to Germany for races before returning home, but it did not prevent its bringing home the prized Grand Challenge Cup which remained here until the resumption of races after the war.

Oddly, a Harvard varsity crew won the cup again in 1939, on the eve of World War II and the trophy remains again in the United States awaiting the end of the war and the return to racing on the Thames.

Only members of the original group which made the trip to England in 1914 who will not be present at Weld Boat House this afternoon will be coach Robert F. Herrick and his son, Robert, Jr., a substitute member of the crew. Both have passed on. The elder Herrick was one of the Harvard rowing immortals and was captain of the 1890 crew.

The others, however, are all expected to be present. They are:

Cox: Henry Kreger of Cleveland, a lawyer, now a Lieutenant Colonel in the Army Air Corps stationed in Florida.

Stroke: Dr. Charles Lund of Boston, a surgeon connected with the Boston City Hospital.

No. 7: Louis Curtis of Boston, a banker connected with the firm of Brown Brothers, Harriman & Company.

No. 6: Dr. D. P. Morgan of New York and Washington, now in the Chemical Division of WPB in Washington.

No. 5: J. W. Middendorf of Baltimore, engaged in insurance and banking.

No. 4: H. S. Middendorf of Boston, twin brother of No. 5, in insurance business.

No. 3: Henry H. Myer of Boston, associated with the law firm of Rackemann, Sawyer, and Brewster.

No. 2: James Talcott of New York City, a broker.

Bow: Governor Saltonstall.

Manager of the crew is R. C. Cobb of Littleton, one of the country's largest poultry raisers; Assistant Manager is Samuel M. Felton, a Philadelphia businessman. Substitute crew man: F. W. Busk of Boston, member of the brokerage house of F. S. Mosley & Co.

$828,000,000 Call To Massachusetts

Massachusetts citizens have been assigned to raise $828,000,000 during the Fifth War Loan Drive next month, F. W. Denio, Chairman of the War Finance Committee, announced recently. Individuals will be asked to buy E bonds for a total of $112,000,000—an increase of $4,000,000 over the Fourth War Loan. The grand total is the largest yet given the Bay State, an aggregate increase of $34,000,000 over the Fourth War Loan.

"Massachusetts will come through once more with colors flying," said Mr. Denio. "Throughout the State the machinery has been set up and ready for operation. It will be put in motion on June 12 and run through July 8."

"Massachusetts exceeded the quota set in the Fourth War Loan," continued Mr. Denio. "She will be expected to do so again this time." Characterizing the financial drive as the most important in all history, Mr. Denio added "The figure has been set low enough for the state's going over the top."

Seafaring Men Pleased Over War Balloting

Log of the Port of Boston

Most of the 2,200 Greater Boston seafarers—members of the National Maritime Union, affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations—who have shipped out of the Port of Boston during the past year, have seldom voted and all are looking forward to the new privilege of casting their ballot at the coming presidential election, according to Robert Mills, Port agent of the N. M. U. at Boston.

It is the first time that merchant seamen will be assured of their privilege, said Mr. Mills, thanks to machinery being set in motion by the War Shipping Administration, and supported by the N. M. U. The Federal plan is to make it possible for the nation's 125,000 merchant seamen to vote by arranging for all merchant seamen to be supplied with applications for ballots, envelopes, and full instructions for voting procedure.

A place is to be provided on every ship so that the men will be able to mark their ballots and seal them in secret for collection and shipment back home.

The ballots are to be returned to the secretaries of state in the home state of the voters. If ship schedules do not permit the ballots to arrive in time, the Army and Navy will arrange for air transportation, according to the Maritime Commission.

Hereofore, seamen have seldom been in their home city or town on election day, and few have taken the necessary steps to arrange for absentee ballots if such were available in their home state, said Mr. Mills.

Best Under Old Ways

Plans to make permanent the wartime administration of laws, formerly under direction of the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation, of the Department of Commerce, as proposed in a bill recently prepared for submitting to Congress, are meeting with considerable opposition in Boston maritime circles.

Vessel inspection, enforcement of navigation laws, safety-at-sea regulations, and investigations of disasters, were all under direction of the branch of the service that was known for years as the Steamboat Inspection Service. Some time ago the duties of this service were divided between the Coast Guard and the Customs Service, and the bill aims to make the arrangement permanent.

Shipping interests point out that rigid inspection of all passenger carrying vessels with a view to enforcing safety-at-sea regulations can best be carried out by a division specializing in that sort of work.

The policy of conducting investigations of collisions, accidents at sea, and other marine disasters behind closed doors, as is the present Coast Guard plan, draws particular opposition in shipping circles.

At present it is impossible to learn what develops at the hearings, marine men complain, and the policy of secrecy is a severe blow to the freedom of the press, which is needed particularly in this field, spokesmen for the marine interests declare.

Dates Back to 1838

The old Steamboat Inspection Service is one of the oldest of Federal agencies, dating back to 1838 at the dawn of the steamboat age. It was started after casualties increased with the wider use of steam for propulsion of vessels.

In 1832, for instance, 14 per cent of the vessels in operation were destroyed by explosions and fires, and the loss of life was approximately 1,000, records show.

At the centennary of the service in 1938, it was declared that American ships were then the "safest vessels afloat," as the result of new safety laws and the work of the Service in enforcing them.

Public Assistance Conference Planned

More than a thousand social workers are expected at the three-day Massachusetts Public Assistance Conference, next Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday at the Hotel Bradford, Boston.

Topics to be discussed will be rehabilitation of veterans and youth guidance as a prevention to delinquency.

Present-day problems in old-age assistance also will come in for their share of attention.

High light of the conference will be the luncheon on Tuesday at 1 o'clock at which the main address will be delivered by Edward A. Sullivan, President of Teachers' College at Salem. He will talk on "Things for Which We Fight." Other speakers will include Governor Saltonstall, Mayor Tobin, and Public Welfare Commissioner Arthur G. Rotch.

Lieut. Connell on Leave

After seeing overseas duty for some time, as a Lieutenant in the United States Naval Reserve, a widely known former passenger manager in the steamship field is back in Boston on a brief leave of absence. He is Lieut. Edmund A. Connell, former Passenger Manager for the American President Lines in Boston.

Commemorative Stamp

A special postage stamp of three-cent denomination is soon to appear in commemoration of the 125th anniversary of the sailing from Savannah, Ga., of the Savannah, first steam-propelled vessel to cross the Atlantic. The stamp is to be released at Savannah May 22—National Maritime Day—which marks the anniversary.

Leon Stone

Bostonians Put Up Parcels For Yugoslav Prisoners

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

About 2,000 Yugoslav prisoners in faraway hospitals are due for welcome relief, thanks to sympathetic Bostonians, when they receive the parcels now being packed at No. 1 Court Street.

Hand towels and soap, perhaps the first they have seen in many a long, hard month, will be among the articles each prisoner will find in his box. Delving farther, he will discover pajamas, bedroom slippers with leather soles, handkerchiefs, pencil and paper, a game, a sewing kit, vitamins, and a toothbrush.

In less than four months the Boston Committee for Packing Parcels to send to hospitalized Yugoslav prisoners has nearly completed its quota of 2,000.

Boy Scouts and employees of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway are now busy strapping and stenciling cartons containing the last 500. These have been somewhat delayed because of a shortage of handkerchiefs, but 1,500 of the parcels are already stacked up at No. 1 Court Street awaiting shipping instructions from the Red Cross.

Started last January, largely under the initiative of Dr. Fannie Fern Andrews, now its Vice-Chairman, this special committee has conducted packing sessions every Tuesday and Thursday. The work has been done by about 30 volunteers from Greater Boston, all of them women who were already giving time to various other war services.

Unlike some of the foreign relief groups in Boston, the Yugoslav has few nationals of that Balkan stronghold whose special interest it can harness to such work. None of these packers, for instance, is a native of Yugoslavia though one is married to a Yugoslav; and there are only three Yugoslavs on the Executive Committee of the United Yugoslav Relief Fund in Boston.

The interest and enthusiasm shown for the work, however, is in the opinion of Mrs. M. Lawrence Higgins, Chairman of the Parcels Committee, an indication of the sympathy and admiration Bostonians feel for the courageous fight being waged by Yugoslav patriots.

City Club Events

There is a busy week ahead for the Women's City Club, 40 Beacon Street, beginning with its annual election of officers on Monday. Polls are open from 11 a. m. to 7 p. m. and results will be announced if possible at the annual meeting at 8 p. m., following a get-together supper.

Wednesday and Thursday will bring many visitors to the Club to enjoy the twenty-second annual Flower Show, which will be open from 12 noon to 8 p. m. the first day, and from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. the second. Mrs. Louis E. Phaneuf is general chairman.

Each room has been assigned to a member for decoration: the front office at No. 40 to Mrs. David F. Edwards and the front lounge to Mrs. Charles S. Grover while Mrs. William H. Coburn will plan the flower arrangements for the old kitchen, and Miss Louise Graves has charge of the committee room on the second floor. The niches in the front hall and stairway of No. 40 will be decorated by members of the Farm and Garden Committee.

At No. 39 the front hall has been assigned to Mrs. M. Bernard Webber; the reception room, to Mrs. H. Stanley Hyde; dining room, Mrs. Alexander Steinert; stair niches, Mrs. Philip Jamieson. On the second floor, Mrs. Ralph B. Case will do the front hall; Mrs. Robert Cushman, the Hopkins room; Miss Leslie Beebe and Mrs. Warren Kershaw, the front dining room, and Mrs. Richard S. Russell, the middle dining room.

Any member is eligible to enter one or more of the seven classes, which, with their respective chairmen, are: clubhouse rooms, Mrs. Anson H. Smith; dining table arrangements, Miss Josephine Douglass; budding or flowering shrubs with accent of flowers, Mrs. Hugh Montgomery; wall brackets with suitable plant material, Mrs. Robert Cushman; tall vase with hanging or drooping effect, Mrs. Helen A. Hunt; small arrangements on shelf, Mrs. Samuel J. Newman; and shadow boxes, Mrs. Phaneuf.

Flowering Trees Aglow In Arnold Arboretum

Flowering trees and shrubs in the Arnold Arboretum will be at their loveliest this week end and the next, Arboretum staff members report world-famous collection of crab apple trees are now in full bloom, with the main collection at the base of Peter's Hill.

Azaleas, flowering quince, early lilacs, and the double-flowering cherries are now in full bloom, making the Arboretum a mass of beautiful flowering trees.

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Rev. Charles S. Johnson, Fisk University
Mrs. E. E. McClintock of Chicago
Rev. Russell Henry Stafford, Boston

Monday, 8 p. m., speaker:
Rev. Leslie Edward Cooke of Coventry, England

Suppers Monday for Ministers, Laymen, Women's and Young People's Departments

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Allies Make Gains on Road to Rome

Continued from Page

gliano Valley captured the town of Ventosa in severe fighting and drove the enemy from his strong points on Damiano Hill and Hill 316 to the west and southwest of Castelforte.

The capture of Ventosa disclosed that the Americans had punched ahead at least 1½ miles from the jumping-off place of the offensive in that area.

Other American troops advanced one mile and with the support of tanks routed the Nazis from Cercobi, a mile south of Damiano Hill.

In the lower Garigliano Valley near the Tyrrhenian Coast Americans beat their way onto four hills from which the Germans had commanded the lowlands approach route and then crushed two violent enemy counterattacks.

To the north of the American sector, the Fifth Army's French troops captured the 2,550-foot crest of Monte Faito and then moved on to the neighboring heights. The summit was a mile and a half ahead of the starting point of the offensive. After taking the mountain, the French repulsed a heavy enemy counterattack.

The village of San Sebastiano, a few hundred yards within the German lines, was captured in the early stages of the onslaught against Castelforte and the troops fought on toward that town.

Grim struggles progressed both north and south of the battered ruins of Cassino, but the Germans inside the town itself were left unmolested.

The Eighth Army's achievement of gaining a bridgehead over the Rapido was matched by other Eighth Army units north of Cassino which drove in enemy outposts in the rugged mountain area and advanced in the face of the most determined German defense.

Naval support was given the operation by a British cruiser with an escort of American destroyers which shelled the Appian Way in the Terracina area and bombarded the enemy's big guns in the Gaeta area. Those guns have been active against Americans advancing in the lower Garigliano area.

Approximately 200 German prisoners were taken by the Fifth Army alone in the first 15 hours of the offensive.

The Anzio beachhead and the Adriatic sector remained quiet.

An Army commentator expressed the belief that the Allies had achieved considerable surprise in their attack to crush the Gustav line.

Japanese Admiral Honored by Hitler

By the Associated Press

New York, May 13

Hitler has awarded high Nazi decorations to the late Admiral Minechi Koga, Commander of the Japanese Fleet recently reported killed, and to Col. Gen. Otto Dessloch, Commander of the 5th German Air Fleet on the Russian Front, Axis radios said yesterday.

The Tokyo Radio, heard by NBC, said Hitler had posthumously presented Admiral Koga the Nazi's highest decoration, the Knight's Iron Cross with Oak Leaves. General Dessloch, said a German radiocast reported by United States Government monitors, received the Oak Leaves to the Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross, the 470th soldier of the German forces to be thus decorated.

Alexander Says:

Allies Will Crush Nazis in Italy

Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, commander of the Allied forces in Italy, told his men that they had been chosen to strike the "first blow" in "the final battles . . . to crush the enemy once and for all."

"From east and west, from north and south blows are about to fall which will result in the final destruction of the Nazis and bring freedom once again to Europe and hasten the peace for us all. To us in Italy has been given the honor to strike the first blow," he declared.

"We are going to destroy the German armies in Italy. The fighting will be hard, bitter and perhaps long, but you are warriors and soldiers of the highest order who for more than a year have known only victory.

"The results of these past months may not appear spectacular but you have drawn into Italy and mauled many of the enemy's best divisions which he badly needed to stem the advance of the Russian armies in the East. Hitler has admitted that his defeats in the East were largely due to the bitterness of the fighting and to his losses in Italy.

"This in itself is a great achievement and you may well be as proud of yourselves as I am of you. You have gained the admiration of the world and the gratitude of our Allies.

"Today bad times are behind us and tomorrow we can see victory ahead. Under the ever-increasing blows of the air forces of the United Nations which are mounting every day in intensity, the German war machine is beginning to crumble.

Air Over Europe:

RAF Strikes Rail Centers in Belgium

The RAF struck the continent in strength during the night, sending its heaviest bombers against the Belgian railroad centers, Louvain and Hasselt, and attacking objectives in Occupied France and Northwest Germany.

Fresh waves of bombers streaked across the Dover Strait at daylight, carrying the preinvasion bombardment into the 29th day, and the German Radio warned that "enemy combat formations are aprpoaching Schleswig-Holstein," one of the North Sea avenues to the Berlin area.

Mitchells and Bostons of the British Second Tactical Air Force attacked railway targets at Tourcoing in Northern France under a Spitfire escort, it was announced.

Fourteen of the possibly 750 British bombers failed to return—about the same loss suffered by forces of similar strength on May 10 and May 11.

The daylight offensive was started a little later than usual. In hazy early morning sunshine RAF fighter squadrons followed by a more powerful bomber force droned over Folkestone toward the continent. American Thunderbolts were spotted among the departing planes.

The Paris radio, quoting Brussels reports, said the Louvain Cathedral was almost completely destroyed in the May 12 attack and other severe damage was caused in the city.

The huge American skyfleet smashed its way through great swarms of German fighters in one of the war's fiercest aerial battles to strike at four oil refineries in the Leipzig area and a fifth in Czechoslovakia.

The blows cost the attackers 42 bombers and 10 fighters, while 150 of Hitler's carefully hoarded fighters were shot down.

A communiqué today said photographs showed severe damage to all five of the German oil plants, and that at the Brux plant, in Czech Sudentenland, fires were out of control in several units.

The Brux plant is one of the largest in German-controlled Europe, the bulletin said.

Fires were visible also in the oil refinery and gas-generating plant at Bohlen, near Leipzig, the communiqué said, adding that "large fires were seen at the big Leuna plant at Merseburg, where concentrations fell in the center of the works."

At Zeitz, another gas plant was hit, and oil tanks at Lutzkendorf were ablaze.

Loyang:

City Besieged On Three Sides

Japan's large-scale offensive in China, turning ominously in the direction of Chungking, dwarfed all other operations in the Asiatic-Pacific theater.

Loyang, some 500 air-line miles northeast of the wartime Capital, was besieged from three sides. The Japanese cut the Lunghai railroad 48 miles east of Loyang, blocking a main retreat route for thousands of Chinese defending the city.

Another enemy force was within five miles of the north Honan rail junction, which is a gateway toward the mountain passes through which Chungking can be reached. A third force striking from the east was about 15 miles away.

From the German Radio came a "Shanghai report" that Lushan, 60 miles south of Loyang, had been occupied by the enemy. If true, this advance would signify expansion of the Japanese hold on the Hankow-Peiping railway.

Another Japanese force stabbed to within 10 or 12 miles of Sunghsien, 45 miles southwest—toward Chungking—of Loyang.

These offensives put the Japanese well below the Yellow River for the first time since 1938 and in position to gamble on knocking China out of the war before the Allies can gain coastal China as a base for attacking Japan's home islands.

China:

Island of Chinshan Taken by Chinese

Chinese dispatches said the Japanese-held island of Chinshan off the coast east of Fukien had been recaptured by the Chinese April 26 in a five-hour attack on the Japanese garrison.

Dispatches said that more than 100 Japanese soldiers were killed and large quantities of supplies were captured.

The island was described as having been an important Japanese supply base for several years.

Pacific:

MacArthur Plane Bombs Palau

Moving the air war nearer the Philippines, Gen. Douglas MacArthur listed the Palau area for the first time in his communiqués from Allied Headquarters at New Guinea.

Palau, a little over 500 miles west of the Philippines, is the big Japanese naval base which underwent its first attack of the war March 29 and 30 by carrier planes of a huge task force.

Now it is within range of General MacArthur's land-based bombers 800 miles southeast at Hollandia, Dutch New Guinea, and he reported that a patrolling Liberator caused bomb damage May 10 to a 1,000-ton enemy ship 300 miles east of Palau.

Headquarters also amplified accounts of a destructive strike at Truk and reported a raid 200 miles west of it at Puluwat.

The communiqué said the Truk bombing caused "severe damage" to warehouses, hangar and repair shops with 96 tons of bombs, destroyed two grounded planes and shot down from six to eight others of 30 enemy interceptors.

Submarines:

Japanese Destroyer, 13 Cargo Ships Sunk

Destruction of a Japanese destroyer and 13 merchant vessels by hard-hitting American submarines battering steadily at Nipponese supply lines in Pacific waters was announced by the United States Navy.

The sinkings brought to 709 the number of Japanese ships sunk or damaged by American submersibles. Of that number 558 have been sent to the bottom, 36 probably sunk, and 115 damaged.

Burma:

Stilwell Threatens Japanese Bases

Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's Chinese forces have opened what appears to be a major drive on the North Burma Japanese bases of Kamaing, Mogaung, and Kyitkyina, attacking along a two-mile front with tank, dive bomber and artillery support, it was announced from Southeast Asia Headquarters at Kandy, Ceylon.

The new offensive was launched more than a mile south of Malakawng on the south bank of the Kwelon River and west of the Mogaung River. Several Japanese antitank guns were knocked out in the early phases of the offensive.

An official announcement said that General Stilwell's advance columns holding Manpin, east of the Mogaung River and only 10 miles above the Japanese base of Kamaing, had repulsed an enemy attack on their position after inflicting considerable casualties, including two Japanese commanders.

Another of General Stilwell's forces driving on Myitkyina from the north was reported to have penetrated the perimeter of Japanese defenses about Tiangzup, strong outpost about 40 miles above Myitkyina.

Considerable progress was reported to have been made by another Chinese column in the Mogaung area.

Russia:

Battle Waged On Dnestr River

Russian and German troops were locked in a fierce struggle on the west bank of the Dnestr River northwest of Tiraspol with the Germans hurling strong forces against the Soviets in an attempt to wipe out the bridgehead.

A Russian communiqué said that in two days of fighting 4,000 German soldiers and 100 tanks had been knocked out by Soviet troops defending the bridgehead which provides the Russians with a potential jumping-off place for another big push westward.

Announcing that the last remnants of Axis forces trapped on the Crimean Peninsula west of fallen Sevastopol had been eliminated, the Soviet Information Bureau in a radiocast recorded by the Soviet monitor in London said that in the five-week Crimean campaign 111,687 German and Romanian troops were killed or captured. In addition, the radiocast said, Russian planes and ships of the Black Sea Fleet sank a total of 191 Axis ships, including 69 transports and high-speed landing barges which the enemy was using for evacuating their trapped forces, adding greatly to Axis casualties.

A Soviet communiqué said Red Army troops fighting on the lower Dnestr bridgehead were being attacked by numerically superior enemy forces and had been forced to call for support from Russian war planes. The communiqué declared "the enemy did not achieve any success although suffering heavy losses in men."

Yugoslavia:

Partisans Battle On Several Fronts

Yugoslav troops are battling German invaders in Croatia and Bosnia, but hold the initiative on other sectors, Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) declared in a communiqué which made no mention of a Naples, Italy, announcement that the Partisans had opened an all-out offensive.

Yugoslav authorities in Naples said the Army of Liberation had opened attacks against the Vardar and Ibar Valleys leading into Greece, where the Germans were reported being harassed by Greek patriots.

Several thousand German troops were reported exerting powerful pressure on Partisan positions in Western Bosnia but there were no indications they were making much headway.

N. J. Tree Dweller Domiciled at the 'Y'

MONTCLAIR, N. J., May 13 (AP)—Coffing M. Arslanian's voting address will not be his treetop bungalow deep in the woods of West Orange, nor his rug shop in Montclair, but will officially be the Montclair Y. M. C. A. where Essex County Elections Superintendent Anthony P. Miele has ruled the well-to-do rug dealer is a life member, receives his mail and takes his daily bath.

Mr. Miele ruled May 9 that Mr. Arslanian, who has lived in comfortable quarters 50 feet up a tree for several years, will be registered from the Y. M. C. A. in time to vote at the November general election.

Because of a question of his legal "domicile," the rug dealer did not vote in yesterday's Town Commission election in Montclair, and apparently will be unable to vote in next Tuesday's State Primary.

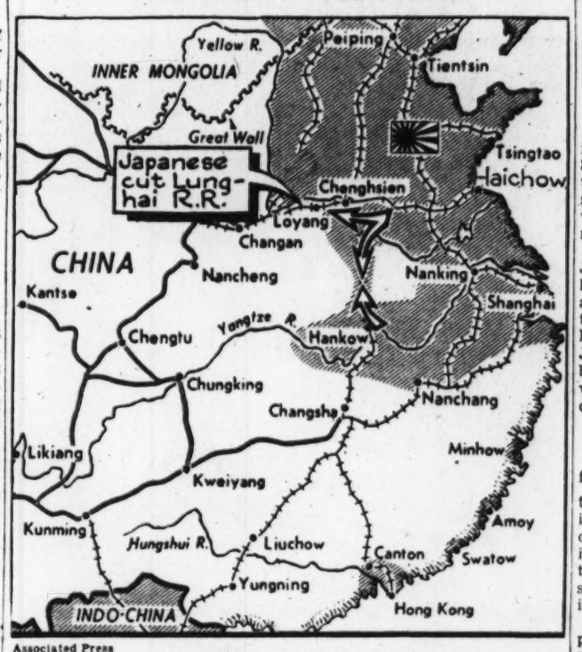
Navy's New Dive-Bomber Has Hudson Folding Wings

DETROIT, May 13 (AP)—Hudson Motor Car Company disclosed today that it is producing folding wings for an improved and more powerful Curtiss Helldiver dive-bomber for the Navy.

The new Helldiver has a more powerful engine, a Wright Cyclone, for which Hudson makes pistons and other component parts. The three-bladed propeller on the older model has been replaced by a Curtiss electric constant-speed, full feathering propeller with four hollow steel blades.

The new wings are being made on a mile-long assembly line in one of the Hudson plants here.

China in New Peril



Associated Press

Japanese Score Successes

The newest phase of the Japanese drive in Honan Province has cut the east-west Lung-Hai railroad. Earlier, the Japanese drive brought their north-south forces together, giving them complete occupation of the Peiping-Hankow railroad.

Allied Drive in Italy Marked Anniversaries

By the Associated Press

Allied Headquarters, Naples, Italy, May 13

The Allies chose a significant anniversary to begin their huge offensive against the Nazis in Italy.

It was a year ago, on May 12, 1943, that the Battle of North Africa officially ended in Tunisia with Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's once proud Afrika Korps surrendering by the thousands.

Three years ago this week Britain's air defenses had so decimated the German bomber forces that the really large-scale raids on London were halted.

Four years ago this week the Nazis were swarming into the Low Countries in a smash that soon crushed France and drove the English back across the Channel.

Tokyo Sees Handwriting On the Wall

Continued from Page 1

ing more warnings of United States carrier threats. Domei attributed the recent United Nations successes in the South and Southwest Pacific to America's mighty naval force.

It must be disconcerting for the Japanese people to whom so much has been promised to find their authorities dwelling almost continually on alarms and warnings. Recurrent reports from inside Japan tell of feverish activity to build air-raid shelters and otherwise prepare for the wrath to come from the skies.

Both Offensives Mounting

And now Japan is making the further discovery that girding for the Allies' mightiest effort against its Axis partner on the other side of the world isn't going to diminish in the least United Nations actions in the Pacific. Both offensives are mounting with steady intensity.

One after another of Japan's positions are being hit in the Pacific. In a sense, American Pacific forces are able to conduct a sea equivalent of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's promised thrusts and feints against Hitler's "European Fortress." Only whereas General Eisenhower may be expected to use Commandos and Rangers, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz and Gen. Douglas MacArthur will use swift carrier task forces.

United Nations' task forces are now able to hit Japanese positions from Paramushiro to the Netherlands Indies, and from the Carolines to Burma. The strikes will continue at diverse and strategic points.

Sometimes they will merely serve to distract and confuse the enemy. Sometimes they will precede amphibious landings. The combination of both air and sea superiority makes this kind of operation possible.

The Japanese appear more concerned about air raids than about any other immediate threat. The rain of incendiary bombs on overcrowded cities of Japan with its match box dwellings may bring a holocaust as terrible as any the world has seen.

Centralized Industry Area

And however much the Japanese have been able to distribute their industrial plants, the centers of Tokyo, Yokohama, Hakodate, Nagasaki, and others probably are still of prime importance.

Japan is about as big as California. Its industrial area is approximately the same size as Rhode Island. Probably nowhere in the world is there a more concentrated target.

The Japanese probably expect the Americans will begin bombing the home islands before they are ready to land on the China coast. And that is just one more reason for its present state of nervousness.

Japanese war leaders know what has happened to Berlin and Hamburg. Although they may be able to conceal the truth from 80,000,000 Emperor worshippers they can't conceal their own fears. Those fears are no better disclosed than in the fact that the voice that once threatened and boasted to the foreign world now warns its own people.

Plastics Researchist Honored for War Effort

CHICAGO, May 13 (AP) — Dr. Stuart D. Douglas, head of the plastics research division of Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corporation, has been presented the third annual John Wesley Hyatt award for outstanding achievement in the plastics industry.

Dr. Douglas received the award, which carries with it a cash prize of $1,000, for his work in the development of vinyl resins, which the Award Committee said contributed greatly to the nation's war effort in 1943.

Japanese Drive On in Honan: Why Didn't Chinese Halt Foe?

Continued from Page 1

over-all warfare against Japan. But more arms alone are not all that is needed.

Party Unity Would Help

One more thing would help to increase the strength of the Chinese defenses very considerably. It is an understanding between China's ruling political party, the Kuomintang, and the Chinese Communists. This is openly stated today for the first time by Chungking's liberal newspaper Ta Kung Pao.

Speaking of the fairly promising talks between the two parties now going on in Sian—near the area where both Chinese Nationalist and Chinese Communist armies stand in close proximity, and also near the area where the present Japanese offensive is taking place, Ta Kung Pao says:

"We earnestly hope that the Sian negotiations will end the strife between brothers and that the eventual agreement will allow the sending of the Government's troops in Shensi [within the Sian area] to the front to strike against the enemy."

The Kuomintang-Communist talks appear to be proceeding smoothly. No details are yet available, however.

The satisfactory character of these preliminary negotiations for a "political solution" of inter-party difficulties is evident from the fact that the Communist delegate, Lin Tso-han, and the Government emissary, Dr. Wang Shih-chieh, who met him a week ago, will both shortly come to Chungking.

Moreover, foreign correspondents today were definitely told to keep ready for early departure to Henan and Communist war areas, in eventual fulfillment of the Generalissimo's promise of Feb. 23 to allow a journalistic visit there for the first time in five years.

While the Kuomintang-Communist situation seems at last to be improving, the rise of prices and the increase of manifold difficulties in Free China continues. So far, there is no sign that decisions on economic, financial, or political reforms may be forthcoming at the crucial plenary meeting of the ruling Kuomintang party.

But there definitely is a slow growth of hope that the urgent need for reforms may be realized by the Government and that some attempt may be made in this direction. Liberal elements are steadily finding more and more opportunity to put forward constructive criticism, and increasing numbers are following their example.

A slight relaxation of censorship both for the Chinese press and foreign correspondents during the past week or so also adds to the breeze of fresh air that seems to enliven Chungking's heavy atmosphere before the vital meeting of the Kuomintang plenum and the visit of United States Vice-President Henry A. Wallace to Chungking.

Details of Polish Amnesty Told

LONDON, May 13 (AP)—Details of the amnesty under which 24 Jewish soldiers recently convicted of desertion from the Polish Army are now freed to serve on the Western Front, have been made public by President Raczkiewicz of the Polish Government in Exile.

President Raczkiewicz signed an amnesty decree, and a statement issued by the Government said its result will be that "all Jewish soldiers, and soldiers coming from South America, who recently left the ranks of the Polish Army, will be set free."

With the war entering the "decisive final phase," the statement said, "even those soldiers who committed certain offenses should be permitted to take an active part in the battle and participate in the fight for deliverance of the nations who suffer under the yoke of slavery."

The announcement did not say whether the soldiers would fight with the Polish Army, or be allowed to transfer to the British Army. They were convicted in courts-martial when they left Polish units seeking such transfer.

A special six-man commission, including two Jews—appointed by the National Council to examine the reasons why numbers of soldiers left the ranks of the Polish Army—will take office shortly, the statement said.

"In the course of the trial, the defendants, in order to justify their behavior, gave sporadic examples of offensive treatment," the statement said. "These cases were referred to courts-martial for investigation and trial. Referring to charges that soldiers who had been forcibly enlisted into the German Army and thence escaped into the Polish Army were instigators of antisemitic brawls, it is to be pointed out that among various anti-Jewish incidents mentioned during the hearing only one soldier was found to belong to this category. It should be pointed out that similar incidents which happened before did not remain unpunished."

The amnesty decision was taken on the advice of Lieut. Gen. Dr. Marjan Kukiel, Minister of Defense, and Gen. Kazimierz Sosnkowski, commander in chief of the Polish Army, the statement said.

The statement warned, however, that while "the Polish Government and Commander in Chief will not tolerate behavior lacking comradeship, or racial and religious discrimination in the Polish armed forces . . . Poland has irrevocably to insist on the attitude that all her citizens in accordance with the law must submit to honorable duty of military service in the Polish armed forces."

New Taxes Threaten Philharmonic Gains

NEW YORK, May 13 (AP)—Marshall Field, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Philharmonic-Symphony Society of New York, reported to the organization's annual meeting that last season's attendance was up to 83 per cent of capacity, and that an operating deficit of $19,950 was met by private contributions.

The new 20 per cent Federal admission tax, however, threatens to reduce future attendance, he declared, and add to the Society's operating deficit. He urged efforts be made to have it reduced.

A total of 250,042 persons attended the 104 concerts at Carnegie Hall during the season just ended, the report stated, as compared with 238,658 the year before.

Grand Assault Against Nazis Already On in Air and Italy

Continued from Page 1

Zealand division which is in effect a small corps, a Canadian group of corps strength, and British and American units not disproportionately larger than any of these others. These are grouped into two armies with famous designations, the Eighth, which was once Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's British Army, and the Fifth, which in Tunisia was American. Neither are British or American today. Both are Allied armies.

Nazi Prestige Involved

The task they face is one of major difficulty. To the Germans opposing them there is a paramount issue of prestige involved. A swift defeat in Italy in advance of the opening of the invasion and Russian fronts would weaken them dangerously on those fronts.

With this psychological reason for hard resistance, the Germans have had the advantage of favorable terrain and well-developed fixed fortifications. Their weakness lay only in the fact that the time had passed when the Germans could put temporary reinforcements into Italy. The Germans there must hold or lose what they have. And they dared not put their entire strength into the Rome area.

Another amphibious landing was possible almost anywhere along the Tyhrennian or even the Ligurian coast. Corsica lies only 50 miles off the Italian mainland and could be the mounting base for landings in Northern Italy at any time and at almost any point.

These considerations kept half of the 25 German divisions in Italy scattered north of the present battle area. But they still opposed the new Allied attack with some 12 divisions which must come very close to equalling the Allied forces attacking. What gives the attackers their advantage is not heavy numerical superiority on the ground, but possession of greatly superior air power and complete naval control of the sea flanks.

By May 15 it should be apparent whether a break-through will be possible.

Meanwhile, the one most important fact about the operation is that the spring campaign of 1944 has opened and the Germans have come up against the military reality toward which all the planning and building and preparing of the Allied war effort has been directed.

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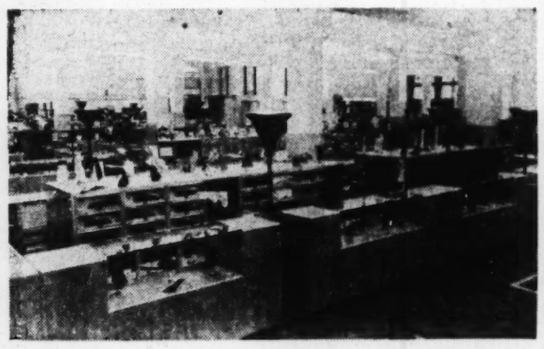
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Red Army Puts Schools Under Rigid Control

One of the most interesting and perhaps one of the most significant of recent developments in Russian life has been the establishment of the Suvorov military schools. The character and activities of these institutions are described by Mr. Stevens in two articles, of which the following is the second.

By Edmund Stevens

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KALININ, U. S. S. R., May 13—One of the most noteworthy features of the "Suvorov Military Schools" established last December to train Red Army leaders of the future is the disciplinary system.

For failure to obey orders, the young cadets, who range in ages from 8 to 14, receive reprimands of varying degree of severity, culminating with the removal of the epaulettes from their smart, military uniforms, which is the last measure before expulsion.

These last two measures have only been resorted to once—in case of an orphaned waif who just couldn't get over his wayward habits and submit to discipline. He is now in a children's home and has written eloquent but unavailing letters asking for forgiveness and readmission. His vacancy has already been filled.

Short Vacation Given

Despite newness of the Suvorov School, here at Kalinin, which I have been visiting, and varied background of its pupils, their discipline is impressive to behold. Though establishment of a guardhouse for punishment of violators of discipline is provided for in the rules, no such institution yet exists, as the need hasn't arisen. Discipline is largely maintained, not through fear of punishment, but by sort of internal esprit de corps in which fear of censure of fellow students is the main factor.

During the summer vacation, which lasts only a month, as compared with three months in other schools, the children with parents or families will go home.

But as 75 per cent are orphans, many have nowhere to go, so the school is running its own summer camp on the banks of the Volga. Here added attention will be devoted to sports, development of physique, and nature study, but all regular lessons will be ruled out.

Although the student body is predominantly Russian—80 per cent—12 other Soviet nationalities are also represented. Effort is being made to steep the pupil from the outset in the traditions of the great military heroes of Russian history.

Besides the school's patron, Gen. Alexander Suvorov, who crowned a lifetime of distinguished military service under Empress Catherine by leading the Russian and Austrian allied armies against Napoleon in Northern Italy in a brilliant campaign, the rooms and halls of the school building are decorated with the likenesses of Alexander Nevsky, General Kutzov, Prince Dimitri Donskoi, and other noted warriors and defenders of their native soil. The keynote is set by an inscription in the school assembly room, "Long live our glorious country and its freedom and independence."

Staff Carefully Chosen

The school staff was picked with the greatest care. It mainly consists of Red Army officers who fought in the war, some of whom were severely wounded. All had previous experience as educators.

The head of the school, Maj. Gen. Victor Alexeyevich Vizzihilin, is a graduate of Frunze Military Academy—Soviet West Point—and other specialized military schools. In prerevolutionary life he was a textile worker in his native Saratov, but he joined the Red Army in 1919 during the civil war and has been in it ever since. He was on active service in this war until Jan. 19, 1943.

The staff had no easy job in the initial period when everything had to be organized from the ground up by trial and error without much in way of charts or blueprints to go by.

Difference in Training

An added complication was provided by the fact that there was considerable disparity both in ages and preparation of pupils—some of the younger had already considerable schooling; some of the older none at all.

Furthermore, since the schools opened late, two months had to be made up. All this has now been ironed out and classes suitably subdivided, and at present only 20 pupils have unsatisfactory marks and those only in one subject each.

The curriculum is modeled on standards of Soviet grammar-school curriculum, but is more intensive as children have better studying conditions and can devote more time to their lessons than those in ordinary day schools.

There is some military training, but it isn't laid on as thick as in the old Cadet schools. Generous time is allotted to music, dancing, and art—for those gifted in that direction—and pupils with a literary bent conduct a magazine in which they publish their efforts.

Cartoon in the News

Kuhn, Indianapolis News

Tomorrow in Europe

Allied Warning To Axis Group Shows Unity

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 13—The Allied warning to Germany's satellites to quit the war "now" is regarded in London as primarily important as an expression of unity in the British, American, and Soviet attitude toward the countries still aiding Germany.

For this is the first joint declaration by these three great powers to the small nations on the enemy side.

It is significant to note that in addressing themselves to four nations—Finland, Romania, Hungary, and Bulgaria—the Allies have cut a diplomatic Gordian knot. There are many diplomatic nuances in the varying relations between these countries and the various Allies.

But enough of that, now. Action is demanded.

So, for the first time the United States, instead of taking separate "parallel action," has joined in a three-power warning to Finland. The Soviet Union takes part in a similar declaration to Bulgaria with which Russia still has diplomatic relations.

Meaningless Distinctions

Hungary, Romania, and Finland long toyed with the delusion that they were at war with Russia, but not with Britain and America, while Bulgaria underlined its friendship with Russia. It should now be crystal clear that such fine distinctions in their attitude toward the Allies mean nothing nowadays.

This three-power declaration offers mitigation of the "unconditional surrender" formula if the satellites respond and break with Germany. A breakaway in the not too distant future certainly would be valuable to the Allies and would considerably shorten the war.

But it is doubtful whether any such result is achieveable.

Under Germany's Thumb

The Germans long ago forestalled any possibility of the satellites' independent action, their ruling cliques being subject to German pressure.

Simultaneously these same dictatorial cliques are forced by their own policies to adopt repressive action against any national anti-German movements of their own people.

Under such conditions it is very doubtful whether these satellite countries can be considered as being able to exercise any sort of freedom in their actions against Germany.

Cross of Escape For Belgian Heroes

NEW YORK, May 13 (CBS)—Commemorating the fourth anniversary of the invasion of Belgium, "The Belgium Government announced the creation of the Cross of Escape," the British Radio said today.

"This decoration, a tribute to the heroism of the resistance movements, consists of a black and green ribbon, symbolizing our mourning and our hope for a better future," concluded the British radiocast, recorded at the CBS short-wave listening station.

Premiers See Grim Rehearsal

SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, May 13 (AP)—Four Prime Ministers of the British Commonwealth of Nations—Winston Churchill of Britain, Mackenzie King of Canada, Jan Christian Smuts of South Africa, and Sir Godfrey Huggins of Southern Rhodesia—saw new, modern and terrible lethal invasion weapons today in a visit to British troops in this great military area.

Mr. Churchill, unaccustomedly spruce in a pin-stripe suit, wore the airof a man who had made his decisions and his plans and, as grave as these were, was determined to concern himself no more.

Mr. Mackenzie King was in blackfrom hat to shoes and grave throughout the day. Prime Minister Smuts, glittering in his uniform of a Field Marshal, inspected every weapon with an eager, professional eye.

Sir Godfrey looked much like an average American businessman in his gray suit and was hardly noticed by the crowds until Mr. Churchill pulled him forward before a group of cheering troops and led "three cheers for the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia."

These men—their colleagues, John Curtin of Australia and Peter Fraser of New Zealand, did not make the trip because of other engagements—saw five grim rehearsals of what is to come.

The first was an exhibition of weapons of enormously lethal quality. At other points they saw engineers throw assault bridges over swamps, mines bursting in a near-by highway; booby traps exploding in a reproduction of what the officer in charge called a "billet in Europe," and finally the evacuation of simulated wounded down the sheer side of a high hill.

It was at the exhibition of booby traps that Mr. Churchill brought laughter from the crowd that had gathered.

Walking down the building where the technique had been shown he poked the ground ahead of him with his walking stick and stepped with exaggerated wariness through the grass and flowered plot leading to the road. Soldiers and civilians alike cheered him.

Postwar Awards Go to Musicians

NEW YORK, May 13 (AP) — Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, has announced the award of nine postwar fellowships of $1,200 each to young American composers and conductors now serving in the armed forces and six commissions totaling $6,500 to civilian composers for symphonic and operatic works.

The Fellowships were awarded by the Alice M. Ditson Fund of the University to assist recipients in resuming professional careers after the war, Dr. Butler said.

Commissions of $1,000 each were given to Walter Piston of the Harvard University music faculty and Randall Thompson of the University of Virginia music faculty for writing symphonies. Another $1,000 went to Leo Sowerby of the American Conservatory of Chicago for his chorus and orchestra composition.

Among other awards, Bernard Wagenaar of the Julliard School of Music faculty was given $1,000 with an additional $5,000 for a libretto and a Chamber opera.

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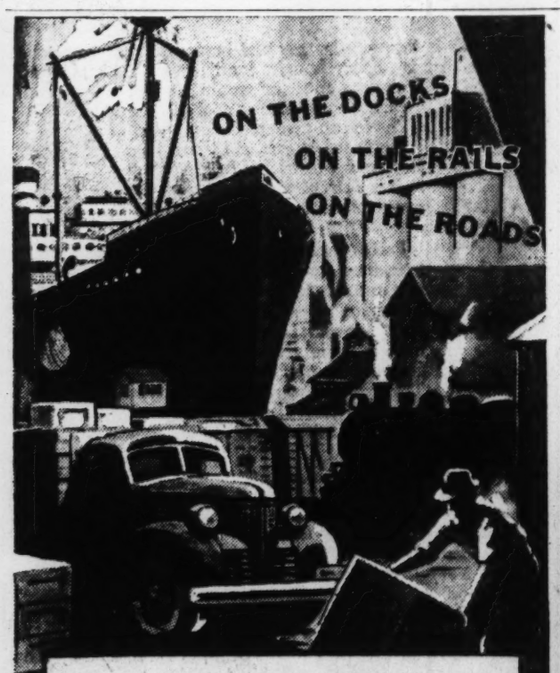

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War Production Threatened by Drive to Unionize Management

★ The drive of union leaders to unionize management, beginning with foremen, is a threat to the war production effort.

★ It is a long step toward putting industrial management in the hands of union leaders.

★ What kind of collective bargaining is it when union leaders sit on both sides of the table?

★ It raises an issue which Congress must clarify by amending the necessary laws, including the War Labor Disputes Act.

★ Unless Congress acts, this crisis will further obstruct an all-out war production effort.

The Automotive Council for War Production, representing 550 established companies employing 1,2000,000 workers and delivering 20% of the nation's war production, has authorized its president, Alvan Macauley, to make the following public statement and send it to the President, other Government officials, and all members of Congress:

AT THIS most critical moment in history, on the eve of the great invasion of Europe which may settle the issue of human freedom for years to come, the public is entitled to know of a situation which threatens the success of that great effort.

The Council has given careful consideration to the adverse effect on war production of the strike of foremen in the twelve plants of major war producers in the Detroit area and the still greater threat inherent in the organized drive to unionize management, beginning with foremen.

This is a long step toward putting industrial management in the hands of union leaders.

Successful business undertakings and great achievements depend on an organization responsive to the decision of those in charge. The commanding officers of production, like those of the Army, must have their captains and lieutenants, their sergeants and corporals. Foremen, supervisors and managers are officers in the production army.

The division of their obligations and responsibilities between management and any outside organization will be just as disastrous to our war production front as outside organization of the Army's officers to bargain and debate with their superiors would be at the battlefront. "No man can serve two masters."

The issue now is:

Can union leaders unionize management and take over control of war production?

Are their organizing drives for this purpose to be allowed to interfere with the efficiency and effectiveness of this production? Will they be allowed to disrupt American mass-production industry, one of the greatest assets of our country in both war and peace, by using it to experiment with a new and untried form of union-controlled management?

What kind of collective bargaining is it when union leaders sit on both sides of the table?

If management is to be unionized, where is union control to stop?

This issue results directly from the fact that the federal laws and their administration are vague and confused in respect to the status of management.

In the interest of the war effort, we urge Congress to make it clear that it does not intend to permit labor leaders to take over the management of our war production plants. This can and should be done immediately by clarifying and amending the necessary laws, particularly the War Labor Disputes Act.

The automotive industry is not only producing a large part of our national armament output, but is also the largest manufacturing industry in peacetime; thus the nation is relying upon its prompt reconversion to provide jobs after victory.

The Council was created by the industry immediately after Pearl Harbor to expedite in every possible way the industry's war production efforts. This included exchange of production equipment, knowledge of production methods, and efficient use of scarce materials and manpower. This industry has done an outstanding war production job.

The Council has never intervened in the collective bargaining problems of employer-employee relations, and there is no intention to depart from this practice.

Unless Congress acts, this crisis will further obstruct an all-out war production effort.

AUTOMOTIVE COUNCIL FOR WAR PRODUCTION

NEW CENTER BUILDING, DETROIT

Prices and Your Purse: Surplus in Some Foods

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, May 13

The real news on the food front today is "adequacy."

"Just now," says War Food Administrator Marvin Jones, "there is no serious shortage of food of any kind." There is actually a surplus of eggs, potatoes and early cabbage.

What is ahead depends on the weather and how hard farmers are willing to work.

Cereals Plentiful

There may be less meat and maybe rationing again next winter, but plenty of bread and cereals according to present crop prospects. The winter wheat crop is reported doing extremely well.

Clothes Problem

Clothes are our next problem. Buyers are able to get only about 10 per cent of their requirements for dresses for sale during July and August for the fall school semester. WPB is offering new priorities to children's clothes manufacturers but isn't sure how many takers it will get, due to manpower difficulties.

Fats Still Needed

Curtailment of meat rationing has not affected the waste fats program. You will still be paid two red points and four cents a pound for all household fats turned in to food stores.

"With more fats available for food, it is possible," says Col. Bryan Houston, OPA Deputy Administrator, "for salvage of used fats to show a large percentage of increase and we can use it all for war and industrial purposes.

Fill Oil Tanks

If you live on the East Coast and burn oil it's important that you fill your tank this summer. A large number of oil companies' storage tanks have been turned over to the military, Petroleum Administrator Ickes disclosed this week, with the result that every bit of private storage space will need to be filled if stocks are to be adequate to carry the East through next winter.

Auto Repairs

If you think you have to wait a long time for auto repairs, you'll have to be even more patient about next fall.

To offset the prospective manpower shortage in this field, the Office of Defense Transportation is urging shop and garage owners to organize classes of both men and women to study maintenance and repair work.

Research Threatens London Open Fires

LONDON, May 13 (Reuter)—Research is threatening to extinguish the cheerful toe-warming open fires of England which waste millions of tons of coal a year.

Dr. Oscar Faber, natural science researchist, has described to the members of Parliament, Peers, professors and others on the Parliamentary and Scientific Committee the advantages of "district" heating—producing heat at large stations and distributing it as steam or hot water through underground mains to all houses, flats, factories and commercial buildings in the area.

Each heating plant has a radius of three miles and London would require 12 such plants.

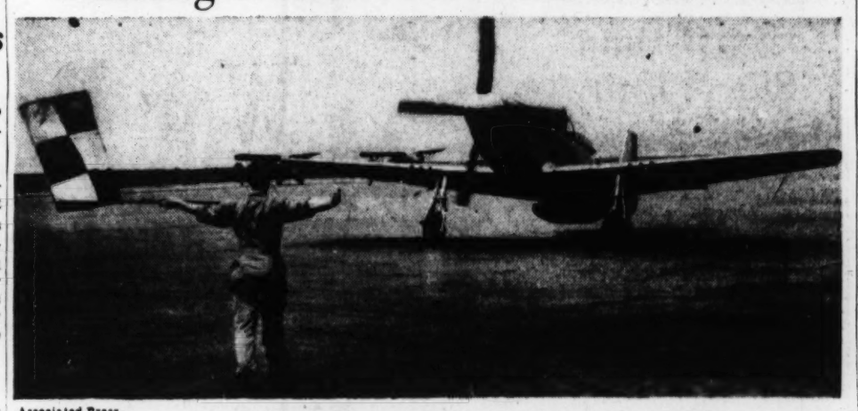
Agricultural Yields Increase in Turkey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Larger agricultural yields in Turkey were recorded generally for 1943 than in 1942, chiefly because of more favorable weather, enlarged acreage and Government aid, the United States Department of Commerce reports.

Wheat, sugar, raisins, figs, and linseed production increased, and prices continued upward with some products selling at five times the prewar level. The increase was attributed to a number of factors, including transportation and distribution difficulties and competitive bidding for Turkish products by Allied and Axis nations.

Mustang Crosses U. S. in 6 Hrs. 31 M. 30 S.



Associated Press

End of Record Flight at La Guardia Airport in New York

The P-51 Mustang fighter plane, piloted by Col. Clair Peterson, United States Air Force, that zoomed across the United States from Los Angeles to New York in the record-breaking time of 6 hours, 31 minutes, and 30 seconds, lands at La Guardia Airport in New York City. Attendant waves a checked flag to denote the end of the flight. Colonel Peterson is from Fargo, N. D.

Army Plane Sets Record Across U. S.

NEW YORK, May 13 (AP)—A new transcontinental flight speed record—6 hours, 31 minutes, and 30 seconds set by Col. Clair Peterson in a P-51 Mustang fighter plane carrying full battle equipment—was written into aviation annals today.

Colonel Peterson, a resident of Fargo, N. D., made the spectacular flight from Los Angeles to New York yesterday, arriving at La Guardia Field eight minutes before another Mustang, which had taken off from Los Angeles a minute ahead of him, landed.

The second plane was piloted by Lieut. Col. Jack H. Carter of Pasadena, Calif., whose time was 6 hours, 39 minutes and 30 seconds.

Both ships were stock models fresh from the production line of North American Aviation Corporation's California plant and powered by Rolls-Royce Merlin engines of British design. They eclipsed the previous cross-country speed record made last month by Howard Hughes in the huge, four-engined Lockheed Constellation.

Mr. Hughes flew the transport from Burbank, Calif., to Washington in 6 hours and 58 minutes.

Colonel Peterson, personal pilot for Gen. Henry H. Arnold, United States Army Air Forces commander, stopped at Kansas City, Kan., to refuel. He averaged about 378 miles an hour for the 2,470-mile flight.

Colonel Carter flew nonstop and averaged about 370 miles an hour for 2,464 miles.

Results of I. L. O. Conference Hailed as Boon to Workers

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 13—The International Labor Conference proved by all odds to be the most important meeting that ever has occurred so far as labor is concerned, as many key members estimated its results following adjournment last night.

The Conference has persuaded governments to commit themselves to many objectives affecting the living standards of workers, chief of which is full employment if the governments carry out that duty—and they can't help doing it because it is their pledge: The Conference will bring greater benefits to workers than they ever have known in the past.

This is a judgment current among government officials who had a great part in the making of a number of the principal recommendations.

The Declaration of Principles restating the rights of workers undoubtedly is going to become a part of the peace treaty, it is forecast by government spokesmen.

Great Social Charter

In his concluding address, Walter Nash, President of the Conference, termed the declaration "one of the most significant documents of our time," adding, "It is in my opinion the greatest social charter that has yet been published."

The surprise warning against hate in handling the Germans voiced by Mr. Nash in the closing hours of the Conference received strong approval from many delegates. Mr. Nash was commended as the only man who could say this, and it needed saying.

There is apprehension that if any eye-for-an-eye policy is pushed too sharply against Germany, this will result in a reaction in the United States. Then the help that America can give the devastated nations of Europe may decline.

Mr. Nash, who is New Zealand's Minister to the United States, endeavored to counter the trend toward hate by telling the Conference:

"If the war is over soon, things may be less hard for Germany in the years that follow. Retribution will be severe in any case, but it is possible to be firm without being vindictive. Hate will destroy the hater. If we hate long, it will destroy our soul and not the object of our hate, and we have got to remember that too."

Hatred Delays Solution

Then turning to the chance that the war might not soon be over, Mr. Nash emphasized: "Hatred cannot solve our problems. Unless we find a way of living with one another when this conflict is over, then war will come again."

Of the business of the Conference, in which 43 nations participated, Mr. Nash gave his appraisal that "the declaration and the recommendations we have adopted lay the foundation for the kind of postwar world we have undertaken to bring into being."

Among the principal accomplishments of the Conference, the American resolution covering full employment goes beyond the Declaration of Principles in recognizing the international interest in full employment and the clearly stated duty to establish conditions in which it shall be possible to achieve it.

This resolution also sets up a mechanism for dealing with a crisis in employment although the nations later may devise a better mechanism. It is now certain that the world will not have another great depression without an international conference to see what can be done about it, and the International Labor Organization will be in the midst of it.

Provisions made with reference to peoples in dependent territories have historical significance. They represent the application of almost a new idea about the trusteeship of such peoples.

The recommendations on social security are undoubtedly going to influence the pattern and thinking in many countries. So are the recommendations of the Employment Committee.

In addition, the Conference made recommendations to deal with the social implications of economic policies that are being formulated. For example, the nations are advised that any international monetary authority that is established should be required to consider the effect of its doings on employment.

The Conference, out of its experience at this session, also recommended for the consideration of the I. L. O.'s Governing Body, or executive committee, machinery that should make possible a more effective consideration of economic questions than was possible at this Conference, for which preparation had to be made in so few months.

Medical Program

One of the chief pieces of business done in the final day was the conclusive adoption of an over-all program of medical care. For the first time it is recommended by the Conference that every member of the community should be entitled to medical care whether able to pay for it or not, without a means test.

This can be done, it is proposed, either under a contributory social-insurance system similar to old-age and unemployment insurance, giving the indigent their insurance free, or as an alternative, a tax-supported system of public medical care analogous to a free public education system. Either plan is designed to cover ultimately the whole population.

The United States and British Governments, together with some other governments and employer delegates abstained from voting, but the enthusiasm of the Latin-American countries, plus the general support of the worker group and the Australian and New Zealand delegations, supplied many more than the minimum number of votes needed to carry.

Lend-Lease Primer Needed To Ease Public Ignorance

Continued from Page 1

$7,000,000,000 was appropriated for Lend-Lease on March 17, 1941. Then on Oct. 28 of the same year another $5,985,000,000 was appropriated. These were made directly to the President and included provision for military as well as non-military supplies. On March 27, 1942, a third appropriation for supplies and services other than finished munitions was made totaling $5,425,000,000. More than a year later on June 14, 1943, a fourth appropriation made another $6,273,629,000 available.

Transfers Authorizations

Thus total Lend-Lease appropriations to the President reached $24,683,629,000. Actually as of the first of March, 1944, Lend-Lease aid extended was only $22,600,000,000.

The President's Lend-Lease reports emphasized that since Pearl Harbor there have been no direct Lend-Lease appropriations for military items or for merchant ships. Instead, since then, War and Navy appropriations have carried transfer authorizations for military items common to the use of America's armed forces and those of its Allies. Thus weapons now produced can be used either by American armed forces or those of its Allies in the manner most effective in defeating the enemy.

Under post-Pearl Harbor appropriation acts weapons up to stated amounts can be transferred to America's Allies. It is those authorizations included in half a dozen War and Navy Department appropriations in 1942 and 1943 that adds up to $35,970,000,000. These are authorizations, it is emphasized, not expenditures.

Transfers up to those amounts do not have to be made nor have they been made. All they indicate is that there is sufficient flexibility in military Lend-Lease aid to permit the Joint Chiefs of Staff and Combined Chiefs of Staff to assign supplies where they will do the most good. When those authorities decide that America's Allies get certain weapons those weapons then enter the cumulative Lend-Lease figures.

Polls Show Ignorance

It should be mentioned that there are certain types of naval and merchant ships which may be leased though not transferred to Lend-Lease countries. The Naval Appropriations Act of Feb. 7, 1942, authorized the leasing of specified naval ships to be constructed at a cost not exceeding $3,960,000,000. Under the second supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, naval ships may be leased but not otherwise disposed of, without limitation as to amount.

A public ignorance of Lend-Lease has been evidenced in numerous public opinion polls. A February, 1942, opinion poll indicated that most Americans felt that something was owed them in repayment for aid granted. In January, 1943, a quarter of the people interviewed did not know what Lend-Lease was. Of those that did, 72 per cent thought the countries getting such aid should repay the United States for it.

Many Americans, including Congress[illegible], such polls and recent debates on the hill show, feel that a postwar Lend-Lease settlement involves a question of repayment. Thus Lend-Lease, which was supposed to have taken the dollar sign off Allied aid, looms as a postwar financial legacy not too different from the Allied debts of World War I.

Carpet Minimum Of 65 Cents Denied

NEW YORK, May 13—The Second Regional War Labor Board has denied a union request for a 65 cents per hour minimum wage for machine operators at the Amsterdam, N. Y., and Thompsonville, Conn., plants of Bigelow Sanford Carpet Company, Inc.

The Board, in a decision announced May 9, also denied the requests of the C. I. O. Textile Workers Union for a union shop in departments where 80 per cent of the employees are union members, payment for holidays not worked, and one arbitrator for the industry.

The Board ordered a minimum wage rate of 55 cents an hour for the employees of the plants, one week's vacation with pay after one year's service, and two weeks after five years.

Troops Raise Fund For Church Window

KETTERING, England, May 13 (Reuter)—The stained glass window presented to the village church of Cransley near Kettering, by American troops stationed in the Midlands was unveiled and dedicated May 6.

A lance corporal fighting until recently with the Eighth Army and a private first class in the United States Army performed the unveiling ceremony of the window, incorporated in which is a representation of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill depicted seated at a table on the desk of a battleship in collaboration over the Atlantic Charter.

The lance corporal was Francis John Stapleton of Kettering, whose wife is Cransley Church choir, and the American was Pfc. Bernard Jackson of Vicksburg, Miss.

The speech of presentation was made by Corporal Henry A. Wingate of the American forces, the originator of the idea of launching a fund among American troops for the provision of the window.

Postwar Era Under Study By Congress

Continued from Page 1

where hearings have been held on it for several weeks.

It is the estimate of Representative Paul Cunningham (R) of Iowa that fully 10,000,000 American war veterans will want to avail themselves of Government loans after the war, but he declared that none of them will want "charity."

Only through the assistance provided in the bill, said Representative Bernard W. Kearney (R) of New York, will a returning serviceman be able to "stand on his own feet, work out his own destiny. . . ." The estimated $3,500,000,000-to-$6,500,000,000 cost of the bill, he declared, "is a bargain as an investment in a better and greater America."

Civil Aviation — Congress shortly will begin the formulation of its policy for the development of postwar civil aviation by the United States. The protracted Senate hearings under the guidance of Senator Bennett C. Clark (D) of Missouri are nearing a close, and the subcommittee will tackle the job of drafting its report soon. All the hearings have been executive and the latest witness was Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, President of Eastern Air Lines, Inc., who testified all day yesterday.

The only remaining witness on the agenda of the subcommittee is Jack Frye, President of Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc.

Representatives of all the other air lines already have been heard, along with representatives of railroads and steamship lines and of organized labor, plus the State Department and Civil Aeronautics Board.

Army - Navy Merger—Indications today were that the special House Committee on Postwar Military Policy will either suspend indefinitely or greatly soft-pedal its hearings on the proposed unification of the armed forces. It is felt that the issue is too combustible and the testimony too controversial to pursue during the critical invasion period, although no concrete action was to be taken until after the war in any event. However, considerable disagreement developed between the Army and Navy witnesses, and it is felt that the ironing out of these disagreements can await easier times.

Poll Tax — Through Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, supporters of the bill to repeal the southern poll tax, declared today that the fight for its final passage—it already has been approved in the House—would continue whatever the outcome of the coming vote to limit debate. There were reports that some agreement had been reached that the measure would be withdrawn if cloture were defeated.

Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York, previously invoked by proponents of the anti-poll-tax bill before the Senate, today was challenged from the floor by Democratic opponents of the measure to make known his stand on the controversy.

The challenge came from Senator Allen J. Ellender (D) of Louisiana and was backed by Senator Carl Hatch (D) of New Mexico. Senator Ellender called the state executive the "upstart from New York" and a "political bubble."

He criticized Mr. Dewey for having an anti-poll-tax plank in his platform when he ran for Governor, and charged he included that plank merely to "gather in a few votes," for New York does not have a poll-tax law.

"I challenge Mr. Dewey to come out for the abolition of the poll tax through regular channels," he declared, and explained the only constitutional channels were through state action or by constitutional amendment.

Senator Hatch, after pointing out that the Governor had declared the federal ballot measure unconstitutional, asked: "Has he raised his voice against this breach of the Federal Constitution?"

Tax Simplification—The Senate Finance Committee is in agreement on accepting the tax-simplification bill passed by the House, and Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, Chairman, has given assurances that no action will be taken to upset the scheme of the House measure. Some minor technical changes will be offered by the Senate committee, and in order to give the right of way to simplification of individual income taxes as such, the Committee formally voted at its meeting that it will consider no amendments except those germane to the subject of simplification.

Flier Outranges Zeros By 'Needling' Plane

WASHINGTON, May 13 (AP) — Lieut. (jg) Ira C. Kepford of Muskegon, Mich., the Navy's high-scoring fighter pilot, owes his safety to a gadget used for needling Navy planes into an extra burst of speed.

The Navy told of the incident today. The device injects, upon the pressing of a switch, a jet of water into the fuel mixture of the engine, producing an effect much like that on an automobile motor running into a blanket of foggy, damp air—a sudden surge of power.

Lieutenant Kepford was flying in a squadron of Vought Corsairs (F4U's) on a mission over Japanese-held Rabaul on Feb. 9. The 25-year-old pilot had downed an enemy seaplane and a Zero when he found himself only 50 feet above the water with three Zeros closing in. He opened his throttle wide, flicked the water injection switch—and his plane streaked out of range.

Dewey Gets Delaware G. O. P. Vote Pledge

WILMINGTON, Del., May 13 (AP)—Delaware's nine votes at the Republican national convention will be cast for Gov. Thomas E. Dewey.

The nine delegates and nine alternates decided at a meeting in the home of United States Senator C. Douglas Buck to support the New York Governor.

Education

Parent-Teacher Activities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Beverly Hills, Calif.

Here in Southern California, particularly active committees headed by executive boards, see to it that the two-hour meetings of the Parent-Teacher Associations have a worth-while program and social hour once a month at each school to which parents and friends are invited to meet the teachers.

In one prominent city, where the elementary schools have large P. T. A. memberships, the first hour is devoted to a business meeting held in the auditorium. After the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, and all announcements pertaining to child welfare have been given, a principal speaker is introduced.

* * *

The second hour is spent a short distance away in the kindergarten room, which has been transformed to resemble a large dining room. Placed in front of an open fireplace are two long lace-bedecked tables, with lighted candles and floral centerpieces. In this spacious room all may meet the speaker, and the social hour is turned into a tea party with four beaming mothers seated at each end of the well-appointed tables, pouring from the gleaming silver tea and coffee urns.

Over a cup of tea in matchless china, accompanied by cake, cookies, candy and nutmeats, many a mother and teacher meet on a friendly unconventional basis, and discuss the children under their care.

Introductions are made by the room mothers and all are identified by little strips of colored paper bearing her name and and pinned to her dress. Each grade has a different color, to designate which grade the child or children are in. Some mothers wear more than one colored strip indicating which room their children are in, and making an opening wedge for conversation for the newcomers.

* * *

Large numerals are tacked on the walls at intervals and the small groups assembled beneath them are the grade teacher and mothers of her pupils, gayly chatting together, knowing the new members will find them.

New friendships are formed and many problems of young people are solved in this manner. For example, one mother learned her child was not doing so well in history. She resolved to see to it that nothing interfered with an unhurried study hour at home. Thursdays, the day history homework was often assigned. Thursdays formerly found the family dining out and spending the evening away from home. All other subjects were satisfactory. Obviously the Thursday program was at fault. Co-operation by the mother produced an improvement in the grades. A liking for the subject heretofore considered difficult by the student resulted from the additional time given and encouragement received from the mother.

C. S. H.

Honolulu Library Does Major War Job

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Schofield Library of Hawaii is an attractive stone building, set in wide lawns and shaded by huge monkey-pod trees. Before December 1941, it served its public like any public library, with a staff of 20 and open from 10 a. m., to 11 p. m. Today it is managed efficiently but by emergency methods, with a staff of nine who do "everything from janitor to reference work," and also operate a branch library. Working happily together on this staff are young Caucasian, Korean, Hawaiian, Chinese and Filipino boys and girls. A quick adjustment in the book collection has been made to supply the needs of the armed forces, and the library is proud of its supply of technical, medical, and military books, with especial emphasis on the aeronautical section.

Large numbers of men stationed in Hawaii are furthering their education with Army Institute courses and therefore use the library continually for books in their various subjects. Among other services, the Schofield Library provides rooms and facilities for writing and mailing letters, and comfortable easy chairs for the reading, magazine and military rooms. This library plans especially to be a peaceful and pleasant center of life where enlisted men, officers, nurses on the Post, and busy civilians may find relaxation and enjoyment.

Its Specialty: Brazil

Teachers College of Columbia University in New York conducted three Inter-American workshops last summer: high-school students, junior high students, and upper elementary students. Special emphasis was placed on the Portuguese language and Brazil.

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OUR AMERICA By Herbert Townsend

One's first thought of a pictorial history of the United States is of crudely drawn comic strips, with their stories told in lettered balloons extending from the lips of characters. This description by no means applies to OUR AMERICA by Herbert Townsend.

For this is first of all a gay and beautiful book—the sort of book that is eagerly bought from bookstore counters at Christmas time, or would be if it were not mainly a book for schools, with fourth-graders holding priority. From its red, white and blue front cover to its last bright leaves it is a delight to the eye and the imagination.

Each epoch or major division is introduced by a poster-like drawing that captures interest. Then comes a procession of pages, each illumined with pictures in rich colors; pictures that add vividness and often a glint of humor to the printed words. These, by the way, are set in a type face of ample size and their literary style is crisp, informal, sometimes colloquial. It's the language of modern America.

The pictures, with their graphic strokes, put one into the atmosphere and time of each episode. We see the nondescript horde of men and boys gathering in Cambridge for General Washington to drill into the army that was to defeat the King's best soldiery. When we come to the struggle over slavery a single page, with its contrasting scenes of how the South and the North respectively viewed that institution, tells at a glance what many books have been written to explain. When the famous juncture of railroads is effected at Ogden, Utah, the spirit of the occasion is reflected by the two locomotives joyously shaking hands!

Many devices of the cartoonist's craft have thus been brought into play, yet with such restraint as not to belittle the serious, dignified and dramatic history of this nation.

As for patriotism, he would be a strange youngster or oldster who failed to love the country so obviously the hero of this true and fascinating narrative.—*Journal of Education.*

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Made of What You Find

By Marie C. Hartough

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Toledo, Ohio

About a year ago, Reginald S. Leister, a young Toledo businessman who has built up a national reputation as an originator of party games, was casting about for something new in entertainment for his children, Reggie, 7, and Peggy, 3.

Being imaginative as well as resourceful, Mr. Leister turned to simple household miscellany—vegetables, corks, buttons, beads, spools, hairpins, scraps of material, dress trimming and whatnot—to provide working materials, and from them began to fashion odd and funny little figures that delighted the youngsters. He made animals, bugs and birds and other amusing comic replicas, which he called Kritters. Soon his children, as well as others in the neighborhood, were making all kinds of Kritters, finding it great fun, and delighting especially in using their imagination to think of new ideas and new figures to fashion.

Jolly for Camps, Too

It was a simple, easy beginning. But Mr. Leister, who has been game-minded since his college days and through a chosen business career, soon saw that here, springing from a hobby, was something that might be turned into a new kind of party diversion, and, more important, also might as easily become an invaluable addition to the handicraft programs of educational groups and institutions, especially if he could compile a complete kit that would contain most of the necessary items for making Kritters.

Mr. Leister first took his idea to the teaching staff of the School of Design of the Toledo Museum of Art, known for its varied educational, cultural and handicraft program for pre-school and grade and high school age children. The staff was enthusiastic. They saw in the Kritter Kit a novel idea and one that would be certain to appeal to the ingenuity of the hundreds of youngsters who spend many hours weekly in Museum classes, happily, usefully and advantageously occupied. Teachers in the public high school and grade schools were also consulted and they too were enthusiastic about his idea.

Why Not a Kritter Party?

Mr. Leister and his wife also discussed the plan with friends—with people who like to entertain in their homes and who welcome an opportunity to surprise their guests with new yet simple, wartime entertainment innovations. They, too, were enthusiastic. They were especially impressed with the idea of a Kritter party where each guest would bring some fruit or vegetable and the host provide the other necessary materials to make all kinds of unusual Kritters, with, of course, a prize for the one whose Kritter was judged best.

That is how the Kritter Kit was born. How it developed is an even more interesting story.

While for the children's entertainment Mr. Leister had limited his supplies to odds and ends around the house—feathers, beads, matches, toothpicks, and such stock cupboard supplies as beans, cranberries and other dry foods that were adaptable for use—he began to go further afield for available supplies. And seemingly there is no end to the list of materials that can be used, as those who have taken up the pastime would testify.

After considerable experimentation and research for the purpose of deciding on the items important to includue in the Kritter Kit, Mr. Leister was ready to place it on the market. It consisted of a collection of more than 25 different materials, including such items as spruce cones, modeling clay, jumbo peanuts in their shells (and dyed different colors), chicken and duck feathers, pins, a corn cob, toothpicks, shoe buttons, corks, wire, small wooden sticks, pipe cleaners, pieces of yarn and rope, bits of metal, and, to inspire and aid the prospective Kritter maker, an illustrated booklet, with photographs and directions for making over 50 different Kritters, and with suggestions as to how the enthusiast could start his own collection of materials.

Among the objects it is suggested that any Kritter fan save are thorns, phonograph needles, tacks, nails, rope, string, yarn, rubber bands, sea shells, acorns, paper clips, nuts, bolts, bottle caps, cereals, seeds, raisins, macaroni, cloves, gourds, nut shells, golf tees, broom straws, pen points, twigs, raffia, egg shells, match boxes—with the added suggestion that it's fun to use one's own imagination to add to the list.

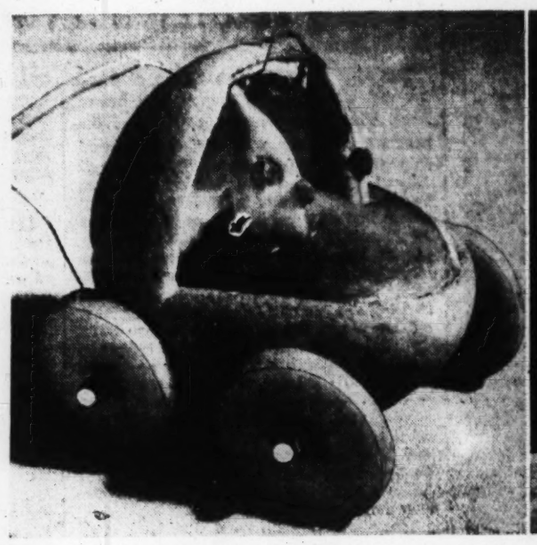
The simplest of tools are required—knife or razor blade, scissors, icepick, paste or glue, paper scraps, ink, crayons or water colors.

Kritters have many uses! They make delightful gifts, unusual centerpieces, mantel decorations and prizes for parties, and just for fun! Girls enjoy making Kritter lapel gadgets, hair and shoe ornaments. Sororities might develop a Kritter pin! A pie-plate jungle planted with grapefruit seeds, beans and such, with a twig tree and Kritter birds or beasts, makes a wonderful gift for a convalescent.

The Kit itself has proved a choice gift for a house-bound youngster, for a veterans' hospital, an orphanage, a children's camp, Girl and Boy Scout troops, as a prize for the best Kritter made at a party.

An additional item contained in the Kritter Kit is a coupon which purchasers of the Kits are invited to use to send in with photographs of original Kritters they have made, with the idea that Mr. Leister may use such photographs in a second Kritter booklet. And this idea was an inspiration, it seems, as photographs, accompanied by coupons already are arriving at Mr. Leister's Toledo office.

Most people like to make things and unlike many other crafts, Kritter making requires no special skill and the materials are all about you—things that ordinarily are thrown away. These, together with all the Kritter materials nature supplies, cause Mr. Leister to believe that Kritter making may some day become a national pastime.



What started out to be a hobby for the entertainment of Peggy and Reggie grew into a thriving business for Reginald S. Leister of Toledo, Ohio, who now gets out the Kritter Kits. Seen here at upper center with the two children, he is fashioning a Kritter bird out of a gourd, feathers, match sticks, corks, and some glue. Mr. Leister would take us all back to the simpler days when we used our humor and ingenuity to make all sorts of playthings out of objects to be found around home. The soprano at upper right, for example, is a banana with a walnut-shell hat, with match-stick arms, and nose and hands of modeling clay. The pram is an orange shell fitted with a carriage robe of apple, rosy side up, carrot slices for wheels, with wire hubs and handle. The twins are string beans. Modeling clay or cloves can provide eyes and noses. The animated Kritters below have cranberry heads and cork bodies. Paper crests, feather tails and clay feet are part of the equipment. The snake is of modeling clay. Look around the kitchen—a potato, a walnut-shell head, and a few extras will make a quaint bird. An orange with a carrot head—and you have the makings of an elephant Kritter.

Through the Editor's Window

How to Start a Summer Youth Program

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In about a month school doors all over the United States will open with finality to disgorge millions of youngsters between seven and fourteen for the long summer vacation. The number of these lively children who will go off to vacation camps or to summer cottages with their families for the entire summer will be a mere drop in the bucket compared with the host of youngsters in cities and towns who will stay around home. Many parents and other forward-looking citizens have written me for information concerning how to start a community recreation program to provide wholesome and constructive community activity for these home-staying youngsters.

Anyone who can win support from other civic-minded citizens can start a summer recreation program for neighborhood or town youth, but it is best to bring in the whole community on it, with emphasis on expanding the local services and making full use of the agencies already existing. For example, a wartime steering committee may be formed of representatives from municipal and private agencies such as the board of education, the police department, service clubs, playground department, Parent-Teacher Association, Y. M. C. A., Scouts, Women's Club, the churches, etc. Neighborhood subcommittees may be needed also; for the best community youth program is "neighborhood-based."

* * *

Of first importance is the representation of the youngsters themselves on such a committee. In fact, a danger in an organized recreation program like this is that a group of adults, with a high-power organization of committees and publicity and public moneys or funds raised by subscription should merely "bestow" upon the young people a completed program—which would provide no real experience in democratic living for anyone.

As much as possible should be done by the children themselves. It should be simple enough for them to feel they have a part in it. Yet, of course, good leadership is essential. This cannot be overstressed. Both paid and volunteer leaders are needed, adult and student. They may be housewives, workers, business men with special hobbies or skills, teachers of art, music or crafts, college students, and boys and girls skilled in hobbies or sports.

* * *

The activities should include much that is sheer fun, should be outdoors where possible, should be varied. In addition to games and sports, crafts and hobbies, dances, parties, carnivals and circuses, there can be hikes, bird study, picnics, community sings, amateur dramatics, story telling, and civilian war services like Victory Gardening and organized groups for helping library, and playgrounds, or in scrap or paper drives.

Pamphlets and leaflets that will help you to make a survey of your community teen-age needs and develop a plan for meeting these needs this summer are available from various interested agencies. We have in hand several from two outstanding sources, and list titles.

From the Division of Recreation, Office of Community War Services, Federal Security Agency, Social Security Building, Washington 25, D. C.:

"What About Us? A Report of Community Recreation for Young People" (a booklet containing much useful information as to what has been done and how to go ahead in your community, also a list of regional representatives. No price listed. Probably free.)

"How to Set Up a Summer Recreation Program" (a leaflet).

"Day Camping—A Wartime Asset," Special Recreation Bulletin, No. 84.

"Towns That Have Done It," Recreation Bulletin No. 83.

From the National Recreation Association, 315 Fourth Ave., New York 10, N. Y.:

"Teen Age Centers, a Bird's-Eye View" (a booklet, 10 cents, just out).

"Gotta Date Tonight?" (a booklet, 15 cents).

"Centers All Their Own!" (a booklet, 15 cents).

"Teen Trouble, What Recreation Can Do About It" (a booklet, 10 cents).

Which Is Correct?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Question: A well-known columnist speaking on the radio, recently used the phraseology, ". . . confidence in whomever was elected." Is this correct, or should it be "whoever"?

Answer: You are correct in thinking it should be *whoever*. It is a tricky construction. *Whoever was elected* is a substantive or noun clause used as the object of the preposition *in*. The phrase *in . . . elected* is an adjective modifier of the noun *confidence*. *Whoever* is the subject of the passive verb *was elected* in the clause. *Whoever* and *whomever* are used in the same constructions as are *who* and *whom* in a sentence.

Write the Education Editor

Served Many Groups

George Peabody College for Teachers at Nashville, Tennessee, last summer had an Inter-American Life Workshop. Representatives from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Paraguay, Peru, and the United States attended. The group was divided by interest into a program for elementary teachers, secondary teachers, and social and religious workers.

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Annie L. Von Tungeln
in The Instructor

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The Home Forum

First and Last

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE infinite completeness and perfection of God and His son, made in His image and likeness, were revealed to John, the beloved disciple, while he was imprisoned on the isle called Patmos. In the first chapter of the book of Revelation he tells us how he received this revelation: "I was in the Spirit on the Lord's day, and heard behind me a great voice, as of a trumpet, saying, I am Alpha and Omega, the first and the last." In a previous verse he explains God's allness more fully: "I am Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the ending, saith the Lord, which is, and which was, and which is to come, the Almighty."

Others before John had caught glimpses of God's omnipotence and the indestructible nature of His creation. We read in the Bible (Ecclesiastes 3:14), "I know that, whatsoever God doeth, it shall be for ever: nothing can be put to it, nor any thing taken from it: and God doeth it, that men should fear before him." Christ Jesus knew his Father, God, as Spirit, and taught and demonstrated that man is spiritual. He proved the ever-presence of Life when he raised himself and others from death; he proved sickness, sin, and sorrow to be unreal when he healed and comforted with a word; he proved matter and so-called material laws to be figments of thought, and not the solid realities which they seem to be, when he walked on the water and when he increased the loaves and fishes to feed a multitude.

* * *

This spiritual idea of Life, which Jesus understood and demonstrated, we know as the Christ. Although his works were called marvelous and were considered miracles, he never accepted praise or glory for himself. He said (John 14:10), "Believest thou not that I am in the Father, and the Father in me? . . . the Father that dwelleth in me, he doeth the works." He also promised that they who believed on him—his spiritual selfhood or Christ—would be able to do even greater works than he had done.

Christian Scientists believe the teachings and admonitions of Christ Jesus to be applicable and demonstrable today; they believe in the ever-presence of the Christ and the imperishable qualities of Spirit. They believe in one infinite God, and that man and creation are His reflection.

On page 465 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, gives us the answer to the question, "What is God?" She says, "God is incorporeal, divine, supreme, infinite Mind, Spirit, Soul, Principle, Life, Truth, Love."

KNOWLEDGE IS POWER

Exact knowledge of Christian Science, its application to various human problems, and current developments of the Christian Science movement can be gained from reading all the Christian Science periodicals established by Mary Baker Eddy, who is the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science.

The Christian Science Journal

This monthly magazine contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and a directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, Teachers, and Nurses. Price, one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; single copy, 35c.

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This weekly magazine is in small, pocket size and contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and special information regarding the Christian Science movement. Price, one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; three months, 88c; single copy, 10c.

The Herald of Christian Science

This magazine is issued monthly in German or French with alternate pages of English. Price, one year, $2.00; single copy, 20c. Issued quarterly in Scandinavian, Dutch, and Braille. Price, $1.00 a year; single copy, 25c.

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"EVENING IN THE STUDIO": *A Painting by Lucien Simon*

IT IS INTERESTING to compare group portraits of studio themes. Few are likely to be as formal and elegant as this "Evening in the Studio," by Lucien Simon. The French painter, born in 1861, was versatile, composing the figures gracefully, portraying each vividly and sympathetically. While Frenchmen of the advance guard dwelt unconventionally upon such themes, Simon made his studio a meeting-place for polite society. Degas and Manet, had they chosen, could have painted similar evenings with characteristic éclat and fine manners. Even the two little girls seem conscious of the importance of their future roles as hostesses and guests.

Then in answer to the question, "Are these terms synonymous?" she writes: "They are. They refer to one absolute God. They are also intended to express the nature, essence, and wholeness of Deity. The attributes of God are justice, mercy, wisdom, goodness, and so on." These attributes of God are self-existent, indestructible, and infinite. Therefore, man in the image and likeness of God and expressing Him must and does express the wholeness and unlimited spiritual nature of his Maker.

* * *

What, then, is this material, temporal man, inhabiting a material universe? What is this cycle of birth, growth, maturity, deterioration, death, and decay? Is it the reality of existence? Real things are eternal and are not subject to any of the conditions that lead to destruction. How can we realize the existence of the real and cast aside that which is temporal? John said he was "in the Spirit on the Lord's day" when the revelation came to him. We too can attain this state of consciousness by accepting the spiritual leadings of Truth and rejecting the evidence of that which we know to be only temporal and fleeting. God alone is good, and all His works are perfect.

A great sense of joy came to the writer as he looked to God for the protection of a loved one who was on his way overseas for duty on the battlefront. The following verses from a familiar hymn in the Christian Science Hymnal (No. 51) so revealed man's permanence that a great sense of freedom and gratitude resulted:

Eternal Mind the Potter is,
And thought th' eternal clay:
The hand that fashions is divine,
His works pass not away.
Man is the noblest work of God,
His beauty, power and grace,
Immortal; perfect as his Mind
Reflected face to face.

The illumination of spiritual consciousness revealed the real, immortal status of man. It was seen that war can no more destroy the real man than it can interfere with the principle of mathematics, and with gratitude it was realized that Christ is always at hand to bless.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French.]

Premier et Dernier

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

L'INTÉGRALITÉ, la perfection infinies de Dieu et de Son fils, créé à Son image, selon Sa ressemblance, furent révélées au bien-aimé disciple Jean, pendant son exil à Patmos. Au premier chapitre de l'Apocalypse, il nous dit comment cette révélation lui parvint: "Je fus ravi en esprit, un jour de dimanche, et j'entendis derrière moi une voix éclatante, comme le son d'une trompette, qui disait: Je suis l'Alpha et l'Oméga, le premier et le dernier." Dans un passage précédent, il avait expliqué d'une manière plus complète la totalité divine: "Je suis l'Alpha et l'Oméga, le commencement et la fin, dit le Seigneur, QUI EST, et QUI ÉTAIT, et QUI SERA, le Tout-Puissant."

Au cours des siècles, d'autres personnes avaient entrevu l'omnipotence de Dieu, la nature indestructible de Sa création. Nous lisons dans la Bible (Ecclésiaste 3:14): "J'ai reconnu que tout ce que Dieu fait subsiste à toujours: on ne peut rien y ajouter, ni rien en retrancher; et Dieu agit ainsi, afin qu'on le craigne." Le Christ Jésus savait que Dieu, son Père, était Esprit; il enseignait, il démontrait que l'homme est spirituel. Il prouva la présence constante de la Vie lorsqu'il ressuscita des morts et que plus tard lui-même sortit du tombeau; il prouva l'irréalité du péché, des maladies, de l'affliction, lorsque sa parole guérit et réconforta les humains; il prouva que la matière et les prétendues lois matérielles sont des conceptions mentales et non pas de solides réalités, car il marcha sur les eaux et, pour nourrir la foule, multiplia les pains et les poissons.

* * *

Cette idée spirituelle de la Vie, que Jésus comprit et démontra, nous reconnaissons en elle le Christ. Les œuvres du Maître suscitaient l'étonnement et passaient pour des miracles, mais il n'accepta jamais pour lui-même les louanges et la gloire. Il dit (Jean 14:10): "Ne crois-tu pas que je suis dans le Père, et que le Père est en moi?... C'est le Père demeurant en moi qui accomplit ses propres œuvres." Il promit également que ceux qui croiraient en lui — en son moi spirituel ou Christ — feraient des œuvres plus grandes même que les siennes.

Les Scientistes Chrétiens croient que les enseignements et les exhortations du Christ Jésus n'ont pas cessé d'être applicables, démontrables; ils croient à l'éternelle présence du Christ, aux impérissables qualités de l'Esprit. Ils croient en un seul Dieu infini, que reflètent l'homme et la création.

A la page 465 du livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures*, Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, répond à la question: "Qu'est-ce que Dieu?" Elle déclare: "Dieu est l'Entendement, l'Esprit, l'Ame, le Principe, la Vie, la Vérité, l'Amour, incorporels, divins, suprêmes, infinis." Puis en réponse à la demande: "Ces termes sont-ils synonymes?" elle écrit: "Ils le sont. Ils se rapportent à un Dieu absolu. Ils ont aussi pour objet d'exprimer la nature, l'essence et l'intégralité de la Divinité. Les attributs de Dieu sont: la justice, la miséricorde, la sagesse, la bonté, et ainsi de suite." Ces attributs divins sont permanents, indestructibles, infinis. Donc l'homme créé à l'image et selon la ressemblance de Dieu, reflétant Dieu, doit exprimer l'intégralité de son Créateur, Sa nature spirituelle illimitée.

* * *

Dans ce cas, qu'est-ce que l'homme matériel, temporel, habitant un univers matériel? Qu'est-ce que ce cycle où figurent la naissance, la croissance, la maturité, le déclin, la mort, la corruption? Est-ce la réalité de l'existence? Les choses réelles durent éternellement, elles ne sont point sujettes à des conditions destructives. Comment pouvons-nous concevoir la réalité et nous défaire de ce qui n'est que temporel? Jean nous dit qu'il fut "ravi en esprit, un jour de dimanche," et c'est alors qu'il eut sa grande révélation. Nous pouvons nous aussi parvenir à cet état de conscience en acceptant les directions spirituelles de la Vérité, en rejetant ce qui témoigne de choses que nous savons être purement temporelles, éphémères. Dieu seul est bon, toutes Ses œuvres sont parfaites.

L'auteur du présent article ressentit une joie, une paix profondes lorsqu'il eut recours à Dieu pour la protection d'un membre de sa famille qui, obéissant à l'appel du devoir, traversait l'océan afin de participer aux combats. En méditant ces lignes qui se trouvent dans l'Hymnaire de la Science Chrétienne, au cantique 51, il vit se révéler le fait que l'homme est indestructible; alors il se sentit libéré, et la reconnaissance remplit son cœur:

Le divin Potier, le Très-Haut,
Modèle la pensée —
Argile pure et sans défaut
Que rien ne peut briser.
Façonné par l'éternel Dieu
Qui le voulut parfait,
L'homme est pur, noble, harmonieux,
Son immortel reflet.

L'illumination de la conscience spirituelle révéla le vrai, l'immortel statut de l'homme. L'on vit que la guerre est aussi peu capable de détruire l'homme réel que de porter atteinte au principe des mathématiques; et l'on se rendit compte, avec gratitude, que Christ est toujours proche pour répandre ses bénédictions.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Reflection

I saw the moon
Hang golden over the willows,
Like a small boy beside a pool
Dangling his naked feet
In cool waters.

PATRICIA BENTON MEDNIKOFF

A First Day in France

THE BOAT TRAIN left London in the morning and arrived in Newhaven well before noon. There was some uproar about the baggage and then we boarded the small ship for the Channel crossing. Though it was August, the sun was inhospitable, almost cold, but on the other hand, brisk; the kind of sun that stirs the intelligence but not the sympathies. I put in most of the time looking at the water which was a peculiar lemony-greenish olive color. Gerard Hopkins in his journals has an entry he made while crossing the Channel. Here is what he saw:

"Day bright. Sea calm, with little walking wavelets edged with fine eyebrow crispings, and later nothing but a netting or chain-work on the surface, and even that went, so that the smoothness was marbly and perfect, and, between the just-corded near sides of the waves rising like fishes' backs and breaking with darker blue the pale blue of the general field. In the very sleek hollows came out golden crumbs of reflections from the chalk cliffs."

There was a sharp wind that blew one's hair as nearly into the eyes as it could. When finally I went below into the dining-saloon for lunch I found that the wind was making the room at least airy. The bills-of-fare were inclined to flutter in the hands. It made one pay close attention to business. There were windows rather than port-holes, and the sky gleamed like cold blue agate. Here and there a rather hard-looking cloud moved deliberately across the field of vision.

* * *

After lunch, when I came on deck again, the French coast was in sight. It is low, no towering cliffs as on the English side. Dieppe, which we were entering, was sheltered from the sea; we had to pass through the jetties of the outer harbor.

Then it was as if the town uncurled. It lay before us built up on hills. The houses were like highly differentiated blocks—that is to say, they had boxes and rectangles of all sizes springing unevenly from the main body of each building. There were extra rooms built out in unexpected directions, sometimes huddled in a mass on the corner of a roof, other times scattered singly at irrational points. But most interesting of all were the flower boxes. In these grew vividly bright geraniums, and plenty of other strong colored flowers. The woolly foliage of the geraniums contrasting wonderfully with the bloom; the foliage a dusky green, the stalk itself coming angularly out of the earth. These accents of color were scattered through all the extent of the town, and added immeasurable liveliness to the scene. There was a luminous gray sheen upon the buildings; I couldn't make out whether it was from the sky or glistening through the flaking paint. It would have been an outrage, one felt, to think of painting the buildings; they were so tastefully dilapidated.

* * *

My college French left me with a bang the moment I set foot on French soil. When, in Paris, I was able to recollect a handful of words, they were invariably a source of total mystery to the hearer; so I had to confine myself to looking and walking.

The children at Dieppe were quite different from the English children I had seen in Camberwell and Peckham Rye. These French children dashed around the romantically dirty streets, screaming raucously but with enormous glee. There was an air of universal bohemianism in Dieppe, partly due, no doubt, to the tourists who expected something of a performance in that respect. I think the natives were pleased to induce the bohemian spirit and revel in it, because it was profitable all the way around.

Regretfully, I caught the train later in the day, for I felt that Paris couldn't be half so interesting as Dieppe had been. I was mistaken, for Paris turned out to be the most exciting place I was to see on the continent, with the exception of Florence. At any rate, I boarded the train for Paris and rode through Normandy; all I remember of that journey was an occasional town nested around an infinitely graceful church spire. That, and the unhedged rolling fields of grain.

ROGER CHALLIS

Beauty Not Perceived

He saw his orchard bloom and blow
Like falling flakes of petaled snow
And said, "All loveliness is brief."

But even as he spoke the sun
Bestowed its blessed benison
Upon the miracle of leaf,

While deep within each calyx stirred
The promise of the living word
Which issues from the secret root.

Spring knows the word—and summer too—
A word forever old and new
And clothed in flesh of autumn fruit.

HARRY ELMORE HURD

One of Trollope's Heroines Pays a Country-House Visit

THE TWENTIETH CAME, and at ten minutes before two Ayala was at the Paddington Railway Station. The train, which was to start at 2:15, had been chosen by herself so that she might avoid the Colonel, and there she was, with her aunt, waiting for it. Mrs. Dosett had thought it to be her duty to see her off, and had come with her in the cab. There were two boxes laden with her wardrobe, such as it was. Both she and her aunt had worked hard; for though,—as she declared to herself,—there was no special reason for it, still she had wished to look her best. As she saw the boxes put into the van, and had told herself how much shabbier they were than the boxes of other young ladies who went visiting to such houses as Stalham, she rejoiced that Colonel Stubbs was not there to see them. And she considered whether it was possible that Colonel Stubbs should recognise a dress which she had worn at Stalham before, which was now to appear in a quite altered shape. She wondered also whether it would be possible that Colonel Stubbs should know how poor she was. As she was thinking all of this there was Colonel Stubbs on the platform. . . .

"My aunt, Mrs. Dosett," whispered Ayala. Then the Colonel began to talk to the elder lady as though the younger lady were a person of very much less importance. Yes; he had run up from Aldershot a little earlier than he had intended. There had been nothing particular to keep him down at Aldershot. It had always been his intention to go to Stalham on this day, and was glad of the accident which was bringing Miss Dormer there just at the same time. He spent a good deal of his time at Stalham because Sir Harry and he, who were in truth cousins, were as intimate as brothers. He always lived at Stalham when he could get away from duty and was not in London. Stalham was a very nice place certainly;—one of the most comfortable houses he knew in England. So he went on till he almost made Mrs. Dosett believe, and did make Ayala believe, that his visit to Stalham had nothing to do with herself. . . .

Ayala's arrival at Stalham was full of delight to her. . . . It had been arranged that nothing should be said to Ayala about the Colonel, and in the carriage the Colonel's name was not mentioned. But when they were all in the hall at Stalham, taking off their coats and depositing their wraps, standing in front of the large fire, Colonel Stubbs was there. Lady Albury was present also, welcoming her guests, and Sir Harry, who had already come home from hunting, with one or two other men in red coats and top breeches, and a small bevy of ladies who were staying in the house. . . .

"He has behaved so badly, Lady Albury," said Ayala.

"What;—Stubbs?" asked Sir Harry, not quite understanding all the ins and outs of the matter.

"Yes, Sir Harry. There was an old lady and an old gentleman. They were very funny, and he would laugh at them."

"I deny it," said the Colonel.

"Why shouldn't he laugh at them if they were funny?" asked Lady Albury.

"He knew it would make me laugh out loud. I couldn't help myself, but he could be as grave as a judge all the time. So he went till the old woman scolded me dreadfully."

"But the old man took your part," said the Colonel.

"Yes;—he did. He said I was ornamental."

"A decent and truth-speaking old gentleman," said one of the sportsmen in topboots.

"Quite so;—but then the old lady said that I was perverse, and Colonel Stubbs took her part. If you had been there, Lady Albury, you would have thought that he had been in earnest."

"So I was," said the Colonel.

All this was very pleasant to Ayala. It was a return to the old joyousness when she had first discovered the delight of having such a friend as Colonel Stubbs.—From "Ayala's Angel," by ANTHONY TROLLOPE.

They Were Builders of the New Capital

IT IS PECULIARLY fitting that for the birth of an architecture distinctly American one must look neither to the seaports of New England with their delicate, rather Adam-style houses, nor to the late Georgian dignity of the South, but rather to Washington itself, that new capital which started to rise so soon after the final adoption of the American Constitution. Planned by the genius of the French officer L'Enfant, its buildings were nevertheless the result of new ideals, and specifically of the new architectural ideals of Washington himself, the polished amateur, and of Jefferson, much more than the polished amateur, almost the professional architect. . . .

These two leaders, Washington and Jefferson, who despite their political differences so closely collaborated in all matters affecting the new capital city, looked for the fulfillment of their dreams not to the traditional builder, working with his traditional knowledge and taste from a client's sketch, but to the professional architect. The competition for the national Capitol may well be considered the birth of the profession of architecture in this country; for, although its winner, Dr. Thornton, was himself an amateur, the award was made to him as an architect, and all of his chief assistants and followers were architects in the modern sense of the word. The Frenchman, Stephen Hallet, perhaps almost as much responsible as Thornton for the earlier work on the Capitol, was a thoroughly trained designer, a draftsman of both power and delicacy, a refugee from the French Revolution, who had come to Philadelphia from New York in 1797 in connection with an ill-starred attempt to found a great school of the arts. George Hadfield, the Englishman, a prize-winning student of the Royal Academy, after winning a brilliant reputation in England came over at the suggestion of Colonel Trumbull, was made superintendent of the Capitol, and became the designer of the first buildings for the executive departments in Washington and later, with Robert Mills, one of the architects of the Washington city hall. The last and greatest of this early group is of course Benjamin Henry Latrobe, to whom we owe so much of the architectural work at the capital, a pupil of Samuel Pepys Cockerell in London and an architect of the greatest imagination, refinement of taste, and engineering ability.

To be sure, all of these men were dogged by misfortune, and their work frequently went unpraised and ill rewarded. L'Enfant, Hallet, Hadfield, and Latrobe all suffered loss rather than gain by their association with the Capitol. Nevertheless, the seed of good architecture was there well sown; the idea of the professional architect, which up to that time had been only the vaguest dream, was now soundly established as an essential feature in all government building.—From "Greek Revival Architecture in America: Being an Account of Important Trends in American Architecture and American Life Prior to the War Between the States," by TALBOT HAMLIN. (New York: Oxford University Press.)

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Atlantic Charter Under Fire: Emblem Faces Charge of Ambiguity

Youth Clubs Ease Burden on Parents

Youngsters holding wartime jobs at fabulous wages break bonds of parental control, survey discloses; Organization of community groups often draws boys and girls from path to delinquency.

Officials of the Boston Juvenile Court believe that any American community can control juvenile delinquency now if it will do two things: Work together as a team, and emphasize prevention rather than cure.

Small-scale experiments in Boston have convinced them they are on the right track. The Christian Science Monitor asked for, and got, permission to tell the whole story in a series of articles, of which this is the fifth.

A Practical Plan to Control Juvenile Delinquency as told
to Laura Haddock
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor
by John J. Connelly, Director
Citizenship Training Division, Boston Juvenile Court

Boston

It is my belief that many parents are at their wits' end about how to control their growing children. Parents have a tough job, and I don't think we should be too quick to blame the home alone for juvenile delinquency.

For example, we are getting youngsters of 16 who are being arrested for drunkenness,—a new offense, a new habit for that age group. Fortunately this is not too prevalent, but, according to court records, it is on the increase.

These children have seized upon the opportunities offered by stressful wartimes to go to work. They have been paid fabulous wages and have used the money as the instrument of emancipation from parental control. They discarded the settlement house, the boys' club, the group-play of their neighborhood, and turned to night clubs and other commercial entertainment for recreation.

How Law Is Evaded

Don't tell me this is impossible, that minors are not allowed in these places. The children falsify birth certificates and even persuade adults to buy liquor for them.

They furnish poor object lessons to the children of other parents, parents who are trying to keep their boys and girls in normal childhood, to have them grow up attending school, getting a good education which after the war will make them of greater value to themselves and the community.

I feel that the average parent has a tough job because of these pressures which are hemming in the child on all sides and interfering with parental education and control.

Moreover, many parents are confused by having been told they should not repress their children, punish them, or deny them anything; that they should allow them to know all about all subjects, regardless of how harmful the knowledge may be. They are instructed to allow their children opportunities of judgment, decision, and activity which even mature individuals sometimes have difficulty in handling.

Parents Dodge Burden

Sometimes I have thought that the burden of parenthood is so great that many parents find escape in the philosophy that it is all right to pile the responsibility of choice and selection on the child.

We had one case of an eight-year-old boy who was before the court time after time for shining shoes and selling newspapers late at night. It was a trivial offense, perhaps, but the danger in it for that child was far from trivial. Because his work took him into taverns, he was learning, for instance, that an inebriated person usually is generous and careless and can be short-changed easily. In fact, he was learning all the street-trade techniques which are the height of craftiness and sharp practice.

The father was warned over and over again, but his excuse to the judge always was: "I tell this boy to stay in the house or I break his neck; he go out; I no ketch him; he come in; I go after him; he hide under the bed."

Actually, there was little doubt that the father wanted the boy to work, wanted the money he brought in; but to himself, as to the judge, he rationalized his action by saying he had done all he could to keep the boy at home. That boy today is in reform school, an unregenerate delinquent.

But the average child is being cared for in his home—the place where we want him to receive good care. The average child is adjusting, in his home and in his neighborhood. It should not be too hard a job to form a group of well-adjusted children who, without preaching, would attract and lead delinquents their way.

Example Cited

An example of that actually was carried out in a small neighborhood in one of Boston's poorer sections about six years ago. At that time, that particular section was the breeding place of many juvenile delinquents.

The pastor of a church in that section appealed to the Juvenile Court for help and advice, and a probation officer went to talk with him.

Since the prevailing nationality of the district was Italian, it was suggested that the church organize a band and a drum-and-bugle corps. But this had been tried once and failed. The pastor disclosed, however, on further questioning, that the effort had failed because the organizers had attempted to attract into the band merely the best musical talent in the district. They had made it a sort of exclusive club. They did, to be sure, get some good musicians—each one a prima donna in fact—but the discipline was bad due to the incompetence of the conductor to be a leader of men. When they should have been practicing, they were sky larking.

So the probation officer and the clergyman searched for, and eventually found, a man who was not only a good musician but was considered one of the finest instructors and disciplinarians in the city with a sound knowledge of children. When he recognized the possible value of the experiment, he shaded his price so the church could meet it.

No child was too young to join the group. If he or she couldn't play any instrument, he could become a drum major. There was military drill and uniforms for all. The leadership exerted by that organized group was tremendous. Membership in the band became a matter of great pride. And because membership was conditional only on good behavior from the day the boy joined, with no reference to previous misbehavior, at least four former delinquents joined the band that first year and were never found in court again.

Discipline Without Tears

Unwittingly, the boys who joined that group learned to act as a group. They got the spirit of one for all and all for one; they learned to march in step, they got discipline without tears, their energies and interests were fully engaged, and they ceased to be lawbreakers.

The result of this experiment gave me one of the biggest surprises of my life. Never since then have we had a delinquent from that area, though previously we got 9 or 10 a year.

I don't think this proves that every community should organize a band. The same purpose might be served by a stamp club or a football team. But it is the extension of this idea that counts, the accumulation of such efforts, the combined interest of many individuals toward one end.

The important thing is participation, joint action, and leadership of the majority in the right direction.

Women Chart Course for the Future

Will Be Ready to 'Talk the Language' When Boys Come Home

Class from Ground School of Women Flyers of America, Inc., learning to chart a course. Instruction given at seaplane base at Ridgefield Park, N. J.

Convicts Offer Labor to Help Europe Needy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., May 13—Because of convict labor at the Virginia State Penitentiary here, refugees somewhere in Europe will receive warm garments before winter sets in, Maj. W. Frank Smyth, Superintendent of the penal institution, announced.

The institution's industrial shops are working overtime to produce goods for Lend-Lease on contracts with the Treasury Department. The largest of these is for the manufacture of 150,000 pairs of heavy woolen trousers. Approximately 150 men have been at work on this contract for three or four weeks, and the job should be completed in mid-August so that the trousers can be shipped before cold weather strikes, Major Smyth said.

The industrial shops also make cloth for other Lend-Lease purposes, and many convicts are working on metal engine hoods for the Navy Department. The shops are not entirely in war production, however, the Superintendent emphasized.

More than 600 prisoners work in the penitentiary's cotton mill.

Women Learn to Fly for Sport Or Just to Talk 'Air Language'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 13—Pilot careers for women in the postwar days will, in all probability, be scarce, but hundreds of women are now learning to fly either for sport or just to be able to talk "air language" with the men now in the nation's Air Force, according to Mrs. Vita F. Roth, Managing Director of Women Flyers of America, Inc.

This organization has trained more than 600 women since July, 1940, all of whom have received their private pilot certificates. Many of them have gone into Army service as meteorologists or navigators. Other students at the ground school where fliers get fundamental training, take the course with no intention of flying, but in order to get a Government rating. Others have joined the Wasps.

One woman, the mother of two sons in the Army Air Force, asked if she might take the course so that she would be able to speak the language of her boys on their visits home. Was she too old to fly? she asked. Mrs. Roth assured her that she was not. She now has her license, Mrs. Roth added.

Another, a woman who runs a travel bureau, wants to be prepared for what she believes will be the most popular means of transportation after the war. She liked flying so well she is now going a step farther in the study, seeking an instructor's rating.

"We do not encourage the ambition for a pilot's career," Mrs. Roth said, after explaining that Women Flyers of America is a non-profit, educational organization existing for the purpose of aiding and guiding women in aviation.

"There will be thousands of men pilots coming back looking for jobs," she said. "Before the war, it will be remembered, there were too many men instructors, so that it is not likely that that field will be open to women, although they make excellent instructors. We do feel that flying is a fascinating and clean sport.

"Women have sometimes stood in the way of air travel by being afraid to have members of their family fly. We like to get hold of these women, show them how safe flying is. We have sold mothers on flying by having them take short courses. There are fewer accidents in the air, proportionately, than in streets, and we have never had an accident in training."

Bow Bells to Echo in Mid-Manhattan As Allied Troops Begin Assault on Nazis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 13—Bow bells will ring in Manhattan's midtown area on D-Day, it was announced here today. Along with them will sound the bells of other vanished London churches, some of which date back hundreds of years, the announcement said.

The soundings will be from records now in possession of St. Luke's Lutheran Church in West Forty-sixth Street, where there will be daily noonday services when the troops of the United States and the British Empire assail the Nazi West Wall.

There were 12 Bow bells that hung in the tower of St. Mary-le-Bow in Cheapside, London, to be born within the sound of which makes one a Cockney, according to tradition that dates back to the beginning of the bells about 1496.

The bells were damaged in the great fire that swept London in 1666, but later were recast and hung in the belfry of the Church designed by Sir Christopher Wren. Again they were recast with funds given by Gordon Selfridge, American-born London merchant, 11 years ago.

The recordings to be heard here will be a peal of Stedmans rung on 12 bells by the Ancient Society of College Youth, famous London ringers' group.

Helicopter Assists Firemen on Trestle

NEW YORK, May 12 (AP)—Fire fighting has been added to the versatility of helicopters, the Coast Guard reported May 11.

When firemen encountered difficulty in reaching a fire on a Long Island railroad trestle over Jamaica Bay with their apparatus, a Coast Guard helicopter moved alongside and lowered hand extinguishers to them.

A helicopter previously had been used to rescue a boy stranded on a sand bar.

Bus Woman: Guiding Light in London

By Melita Spraggs
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

"Clippie," the London bus conductress, is nurse and mother, accountant and packer—but above all she is guide, philosopher and friend.

Children get on and have no money; elderly women want to tell their bomb story; shoppers are covered with parcels; foreigners do not know where they want to go; Americans want the history of London with a two-penny fare. Everybody goes by bus in wartime—soldiers and schoolboys, lords and landladies, sailors and flower-sellers, M. P.'s and plumbers, fat women, thin women, sunny and solemn, giggling or gay—and they all have to get a ticket on the bus.

"Fares please!" "Hurry on there!" "Pass along please!" One long hustle for the conductress—or maybe it's bustle—8½ hours a day, six days a week.

Fewer busses mean many more folks on each. In a full bus with standing passengers, 30 folks crowd onto the lower deck, 26 on top—but there's only one conductress to squeeze around and take the fares.

Most bus women are very patient. Few develop the repartee of the "singing" male conductors. But they have their own of kindly banter. To bus women, passengers are individuals rather than "just the bus load" they were to the men. The women speak to passengers personally rather than toss off quips to the company at large.

Regulars Like Old Friends

"Some of the 'regulars' are like old friends," Mrs. Binnie Beach told me as I talked to her at a quiet moment on her London route. "It's good to have a chat and pass the time o' day with them."

"One gentleman always gives me extra on his fare to cover 'shorts'" she told me. Binnie finds "shorts," if any, at the end of the day when she checks her money by tickets. She has to make them up out of her pay.

The bus stopped. She went to the platform. A lady with a white stick headed the queue.

"Come on in lady, there's room for a little 'un like you," Binnie called in a loud voice.

"She doesn't see very well," she explained. "Always lets the busses go by until she hears my voice. She knows I'll look after 'er." "Don't yer, Mum?" she said with a friendly pat on the shoulder.

At the next stop a young mother was waiting with two small children.

"Look after 'em, dear. Put 'em down at the nursery, dear," she said to Binnie. "I'm on the early shift today, so I can't come along with 'em. See to 'em, dear."

"The nearer the East End you get, the 'dearer' you becomes" Binnie observed as she set the children where she could see them.

Bus women are in close contact with their public. "Too close sometimes," Binnie said, "when the queue pushes and surges past you into the bus." But they know what their public thinks about them.

"Three quarters of the time, they say nice things and want to help," she told me.

"There are passengers who are very trying," she said. There is the passenger who does not signal until the bus is just on the "request" stop. The driver has to pull up so sharply, the conductress and anyone else standing up is thrown halfway down the bus. There are passengers who refuse to "pass down the bus please." These are folks who fill both hands and collapse when the bus swerves.

One Rest Day Each Week

Conductresses are for the most part married women whose husbands are away in the forces. They have one "rest" day a week to do their mending, washing, shopping, and other household duties. They get leave when their husbands come home. Many have to be up at 5 o'clock in the morning to start off on an early shift. Late shifts start in the afternoon and go on till midnight.

Girls of 18 are accepted as bus women. They have to pass a stiff selection interview. Ability to "take it" with humor and philosophy counts as much as being able to reckon fares, give change, and know the routes.

"What would you do with an excited passenger during an air raid?" is a typical poser put by the instructor.

He then makes a mild joke at her expense. If she takes it calmly, or better still, comes back with a verbal quip, he knows she can deal with the fretful or facetious who come on her bus.

Instructors say shop girls and factory workers make the best bus women, but they come from all walks of life. Training is for 18 weeks.

"Most difficult part of the practical training for me" said rather plump Ann Perkins, "was to keep my balance. I took a toss several times when I started. I think the slight young things find it easy enough though," she added. Ann was a window dresser before the war. She arrived at work one morning to find a bomb had left her no windows to "dress." So she took to the road as a bus woman.

Busses carry on in air raids. If a great deal of shrapnel or larger stuff is falling, the driver may draw up at an air-raid shelter and put the passengers down.

"I like having a bus full, and keeping busy during a raid. Then you don't notice the guns and other excitements," one bus woman told me.

Despite discomforts and dangers, most bus women seem to be happy in their wartime job because "it is worth-while," because they are "in the open air" and because "they meet people." But many, and especially the married ones, look forward to going back to their homes, when peace comes.

Allies Study Meaning of Declaration, Now Called Threat to Winning Peace

British critics pick holes in Charter which all admit played vital role earlier in war.

By E. Berg Holt
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 13—The belief is growing here that the inquiry which Lord Cranborne recently disclosed the Allies are holding into the meaning of the Atlantic Charter is tending to turn into an inquest.

The fact is that while the Charter still has many supporters, there is an important growing section of Allied opinion which regards it as susceptible to so many contradictory interpretations that it constitutes a danger to the proper organization of peace.

How the attitude toward the Charter is evolving is shown by recent official utterances. Whereas the document itself says it contains "certain common principles" in British and American national policies, United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull in a radiocast April 9 discredited it as the "expression of fundamental objectives" which merely point the direction in which solutions are to be sought."

Churchill Definition

Prime Minister Winston Churchill, replying to a recent question in the House of Commons, watered down the definition even more than Mr. Hull, saying the Charter is a declaration of the spirit and purpose in which the signatories are waging this war."

Here are some of the more cogent criticisms which have been aimed at the Charter recently:

1. Whereas in Clause 1, the signatories undertake to "seek no aggrandisement, territorial or other." In Clause 2, they say they "desire to see no territorial changes that do not accord with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned."

What, it is asked, can aggrandizement mean in these circumstances, since territorial changes contemplated under Clause 2 necessarily will result in some victor state emerging from the war larger than it went in?

'Peoples Concerned'

2. Who are the "peoples concerned" mentioned in Clause 2? Seeing the war started over rival claims to certain European territories—Danzig and the Polish Corridor—it clearly is possible to give world-wide interpretation to the phrase. In view of the fact that the dispute has ultimately involved the whole population of the globe, it is impossible to deny the rest of the world a voice in deciding the fate of these and similar small communities and districts.

It therefore is suggested that if the local inhabitants dislike the decision of other "peoples concerned," they should be given the opportunity to move elsewhere.

3. The third clause in the Charter promises to "respect the rights of all people to choose the form of government under which they will live." This is similarly under fire. Supposing, it is asked, the Germans were to say, "We want Hitler." Would the United Nations respect such a choice?

Most persons reply, "Certainly not."

Equal Access?

4. The sternest criticism of the Charter is leveled at Clause 4, in which the signatories say "they will endeavor with due respect for existing obligations to further the enjoyment by all states, great or small, victor or vanquished, of access on equal terms to the trade and raw materials of the world which are needed for their economic prosperity."

Among existing obligations are presumably counted such things as the Ottawa agreements, the Smoot-Hawley tariffs, most-favored-nation treaties, etc., which are held to be definite obstacles to equality of access to trade and raw materials.

5. A still more controversial question, however, is raised by the phrase "On equal terms." Chief problem is what is to be the yardstick. Is equality to begin the moment the enemy lays down arms and executes a war criminal or two? Or are calculations to be based on the prewar state of affairs, taking into consideration crimes committed during the war years?

Crimes Listed

Among such crimes which have had an enduring effect on the economic position of states are the deliberate flooding of millions of acres of Holland and Belgium, the calculated destruction of the intellectual classes of Poland, the systematic terrorizing of non-German races in order to inculcate a feeling of submissiveness.

It is argued that unless such items are taken into consideration, Germany can once again win the peace after losing the war.

6. Whereas the first four clauses of the Atlantic Charter deal with the individual rights of states and peoples, the last four are concerned with co-operation to prevent another war. Clause 5 urges better living standards. Clause 6 contains the famous phrase abount enabling "all men in all lands to live out their lives in freedom from want and fear."

The desire for better standards is as old as humanity, and there is not a single state, including the United States and the United Kingdom, wherein the goal of freedom from want and fear ever has been anywhere but in the dimmest distance.

The tendency, therefore, is to regard these two clauses with considerable cynicism, and statesmen will have to go much further much faster if they are to persuade the man in the street here they mean business on either count.

Use of Force

7. Similarly, clauses 7 and 8. What, it is asked, is the good of being able to "traverse the high seas without hindrance" if you can't trade or settle when you get to the other side, and what's the use of talking about abandoning the use of force in the international sphere when force is still necessary as means of preventing disorder in the national sphere?

And why in this connection doesn't the Charter say anything about establishing an obligatory system of international justice backed by enough force to prevent any possible combination of evil doers taking the law into their own hands?

Whether the present investigation into the Charter will result in such questions as these being satisfactorily cleared up is regarded here as doubtful. But meanwhile it is admitted generally the Charter itself, even though it now is under heavy fire, played an indispensable role in earlier stages of the war in crystallizing thought on the war's moral aspects and the paramount necessity of establishing a just rather than a vindictive peace.

How Allies Stopped Blackmail by Nazis

By the Overseas News Agency

London, May 13

Germany's blackmailing of relatives of wealthy hostages in Europe was stopped by an Allied warning more than a year ago, Lord Selborne, Minister of Economic Warfare, recently told the House of Lords.

In order to finance espionage in the Western Hemisphere, the Germans had arrested wealthy Jews and demanded that their American relatives pay from $20,000 to $40,000 to the German Embassy at Buenos Aires, Argentina, or the prisoners would be committed to concentration camps.

The United States Department of State warned that compliance to German demands would bring $10,000 fines and 10-year jail sentences. After 30 or 40 fruitless attempts, the Germans dropped their blackmail.

Radio War in French Areas Intensifies as Invasion Nears

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Radio is playing a vital and dramatic role in the preparation for the invasion.

The American and British radio "offensive" is now paralleled by marked development of the radio broadcasting network of the Free French.

Although the Free French station, "Radio-Brazzaville, the Voice of Fighting French," began to transmit news to the home country in 1941, it was only in the spring of 1943 that the transformation of the midget-post of 50 watts into the most powerful short-wave transmitter of 50,000 watts on African soil was completed.

But today, the Free French station is now beaming in six directions. It is radiocasting in French, English, Spanish, and Portuguese. Shortly after the Allied occupation of North Africa, Radio-Algiers, one of the most modern French stations, was taken over by the Free French. It is from this North African station that most of the instructions for the French Underground are forthcoming.

Several Minor Stations

The French patriots also operate several minor stations, among them Radio-Tunis, Radio-Beyrouth, Radio-Tananrive (Madagascar) and, some days ago, they opened the new radiocasting-post "Radio-Corsica," close to the French mainland.

The Free French radio setup was completed by a secret and mobile post "Resistance" inside France. However, this station which began its radiocasts with the words "Honneur et Patrie" recently announced that it will close down because "its duties have come to an end."

This decision may indicate that the French patriots believe that, in the invasion hours, patriot radiocasts from inside France would more likely confuse than direct the action of the Resistance.

Spreading confusion in the ranks of the Underground has been the aim of the German-controlled French radio stations.

Faked Underground stations, operated by the German Gestapo, attempted to provoke the French patriots by radiocasting premature information on Allied landings in France and by urging the French people to rise against the occupation power.

People Warned

Again and again, Allied and Free French radio posts have beamed warnings to the French people not to fall victim to the Nazi trap.

French henchmen of the Nazis are aware that they cannot change the anti-German trend of public opinion in France but they still hope to frighten the people by painting in the darkest colors the destruction that will follow an Allied invasion.

Under the direction of Philippe Henriot, the French "Goebbels," who became Vichy Secretary for Information, replacing the dull and inefficient Paul Marion, the "quality" of Vichy radiocasts has improved. M. Henriot understands that, especially in France, propaganda by mere repetition in the German style is bound to fail but that the French will listen to radiocasts which are witty and stimulating—even if they disagree with the content.

Marshal Philippe Pétain, Vichy Chief of State, recently expressed his sincere gratitude to the new propaganda-chief for having won the ears of the nation.

Although M. Henriot has made Vichy propaganda more efficient, French sources feel sure that he will not succeed in turning the tide of public opinion in France. Preparation for invasion has increased the sufferings of the French people, but to rid themselves of the Nazis and the French Fascists, the French are well prepared to suffer extreme hardships.

Fighting Seamen Stay in the Groove

WITH THE UNITED STATES NAVY IN BRITAIN. Delayed. (AP)—One of the most popular bands in the United Kingdom is the Coast Guard's "Amphibians," and each of the 17 players is a bona fide seaman. These boys have been through all the fighting in the Mediterranean, but they haven't let it interfere with their jive.

Recently they have been touring hospitals and clubs near their base which, with their regular duty, has put them on a 20-hour-a-day working basis.

Leader and pianist Allen P. Dudley, Wellington, Ohio, says the most popular numbers are "One O'Clock Jump," "Woodchopper's Ball," and "Shoo Shoo Baby." The band's top vocalist is Allan Cole, Buffalo, N. Y., while John W. Brown, Lakewood, Ohio, is the M. C. and bull fiddler. He and his buddies estimate that they have played to 30,000 customers in 20 performances here.

Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Today's Sales	250,000
Previous day's sales	746,950
1944 volume to date	83,017,484
1943 volume to date	132,513,998

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Friday	51.5	Prev. day	51.9
Month ago	51.8	Year ago	49.9
1944 high	53.2	1944 low	49.5

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab pf4 †	20	112½	112	112½	+1½
Adams Ex ⅓g	9	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
Adams-Millis ½e	2	31	31	31	
Air Reduction 1a	7	38½	38¼	38½	+ ⅛
Alaska Juneau	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
Allegany Corp	16	2⅛	2	2	
Allegany pf	1	26½	26¼	26½	+ ¼
Allied Lud Stl .70e	2	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
Al Chem & Dye 6	2	142¾	142¾	142¾	+1¾
Allied Mills 2e	1	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	+ ¼
Allied Strs 1	1	16	16	16	
Allis Ch Mfg ¼e	6	35	24½	24½	— ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg pf 4	1	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	— ⅛
Alpha P Cem ½e	4	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
Amer Leather	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
Amerada Pet 1⅓e	1	95½	95½	95½	— ½
AmAcChDel 1.20	3	27¼	27	27	— ⅞
Am Bk Note .40e	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
Am Bank N pf3 †	10	62¾	62¾	62¾	— ¾
Am Bosch ½e	5	13¾	13½	13½	
Am Cable & Rad	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
Am Can 3	1	88	88	88	+ ¼
Am Can pf 7	140	173	172½	172½	— ½
Am Chain & C 2	1	23½	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
Am Chicle 4a †	30	115¾	115¾	115¾	
Am Crystal Sug	1	14½	14½	14½	
Am Distil'l stpd	4	28⅞	28½	28½	+ ⅛
Am Fix Pow	4	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
Am&FP $6 pf3k	1	74⅜	74⅜	74½	—1⅛
Am&FP 2pf	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
Am-Haw SS ½e	1	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅜
Am Home Pr 2.40	1	69¾	69¾	69¾	+ ¼
Am Interna ⅓g	3	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
Am Locomotive ½e	3	16⅜	16⅛	16½	— ⅛
Am Locom pf 7	1	89	89	89	— ⅞
Am M&Fdy .80	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
Am Metal ½e	2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
AmNewsCo1.80 †	40	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	— ⅛
Am Pow & Lt	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Am P&L $6 pf	3	44⅛	44½	44½	— ⅛
Am P&L $5 pf	1	41¾	41¾	41¾	+ ¼
Am Rad&StS .20e	20	9⅜	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
Am R Mill .40e	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
Am RolM pf4½g †	70	65½	65	65	
Am Sh Bldg 1e †	20	27½	27½	27½	— ⅛
Am Smelt&Ref †	90	155	154½	154½	— ½
Am Stl Fdrs 2	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅛
Am Stores ½e	3	15½	15½	15½	
Am Stove .60e	1	21	21	21	— ⅛
Am Sug Ref 2e	1	38¾	38¾	38¾	— ⅛
Am Sugar pf 7	1	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	
Am Tel & Tel 9	12	157½	157¼	157½	+ ⅛
Am Tobacco 3a	13	62	61	61⅞	— ⅝
Am Tob B 3a	3	63	63	63	
Am Tob pf 6	70	144½	144	144	—1
Am Type Fdrs ½e	2	10¾	10⅝	10¾	
Am Viscose 1e	12	42¾	42	42½	
Am W W 1 pf 6	1	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜	+ ¾
Am Woolen	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
Am Zinc L & S	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Anaconda Cop ½e	9	25⅜	25	25¼	+ ¼
Armour & Co	4	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
Arm&Co prpf 4½k	1	83¾	83½	83¾	+ ¼
Armstrong Cork½e	1	37¼	37¼	37¼	+ ¼
Arnold Const ⅓	3	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
Assd O Gds1pf6 †	10	98⅞	97¾	98⅞	— ⅛
Assd Dry Goods½e	6	13	12⅞	13	
Assd DGd 2 pf7	10	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	— ⅛
Atch T & S F 3e	6	64¼	63⅞	63¾	+ ¼
Atch T&S F pf 5	2	93½	93½	93½	
Atl Coast Line 3g	1	37⅞	37¼	37¼	— ⅜
Atl Refining ½e	6	32	31⅞	31¾	— ⅛
Atlas Ref pf 4 †	60	110¾	110½	110½	—1
Atlas Powd1.2e †	320	55¼	54½	55¼	+ ½
Atlas Pow pf 5 †	20	116¼	116¼	116¼	
Aust Nichols	15	11½	11⅛	11⅛	
Aviation Corp .10e	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Bald Loco ctf1½g	2	19¾	18⅝	18¾	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio	6	7	7	7	
Balt & Ohio pf	2	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
Bangor Asph	2	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜	+ ⅛
Barker Bros ¾g	4	15	15	15	— ¼
Barnsdall Oil .60e	2	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
Bath Iron Wks 2e	3	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
Beech Airc 1g	6	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ¼
Bell Airc 1a	1	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
Bendix Aviat 1⅓e	4	35¾	35⅜	35⅜	— ⅜
Bendf Ind Ln .50e	1	17½	17½	17½	
Best & Co 1.60a	1	36¾	36¾	36¾	— ¼
Best Foods ½e	7	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
Beth Steel 3e	13	57⅞	57¼	57⅞	+ ⅛
Bigelow-Sanf ½e	1	43¾	43¾	43¾	— ½
Black&Decker1.60	1	18½	18½	18½	
Blaw-Knox .15e	2	8⅜	8¼	8¼	
Boeing Airplane 1e	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
Bohn Strs 2	1	38½	38½	38½	— ½
Bond Strs pf 4½	2	110½	110	110½	+ ½
Borg-Warner 1.60	12	36⅝	35⅞	35⅝	— ⅛
BowerRollBear 1e	1	39½	39½	39½	— ½
Brantf Airw .60	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
Bridgeport Br 1	4	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
Briggs Mfg 2	2	30⅜	30¼	30¼	— ¼
Briggs & Strat 3	1	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	— ½
Bristol-Myers 1e	1	47	47	47	+ ½
Brklyn Un Gas ¼e	2	20½	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
Brunswick-Bal ½e	2	18	18	18	
Bucyrus-Erie .30e	1	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
Budd Mfg	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
Buda Mfg55pf3 †	50	60⅝	60⅜	60⅝	+ ⅛
Budd Wheel ⅓g	1	7½	7½	7½	
Bullard Co ½e	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
Bulo a Watch 2	2	31½	31¼	31½	+ ½
BurrAdMach .40e	4	12½	12⅜	12⅜	
Bush Term ¼e	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
Bush T pf 6 †	10	63	63	63	
Butler Bros .30e	1	10	10	10	+ ⅛
Byers pf 7 †	30	76¼	76¼	76¼	— ¾
Calif Pack 1⅓g	3	26¼	26¼	26¼	
Callahan Z-Lead	5	¾	¾	¾	
Calumet&Hec .20e	6	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
Ormobell Wy ½e	1	17	17	17	
Can Dry GAle ½e	2	25⅜	25	25⅜	+ ⅛
Canad Pacific h½e	9	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
Case (JI) Co	1	34½	34½	34½	— ⅛
Case (JI) pf 7 †	30	150	150	150	
Caterpil Tractor 2	1	46	46	46	— ½
Celanese Corp ⅔f	3	32½	32½	32½	
Cent Aguirre 1⅓	3	19⅞	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
Cent Foundry 1	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Cent P R N J	5	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
Certain-teed Prod	6	5	5	5	+ ⅛
Cerro de Pas 1⅓e	2	32	32	32	
Cesna P&F pf6	1000	110½	110½	110½	
Ches & Ohio 3	8	44¾	44½	44⅝	
Chi & E Ill A 1e	3	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
Chi Grt W pf 5ak	4	23½	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
Chi No West pf wi	36	54	52⅞	54	+ ⅛
Childs Co	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Chrysler Corp 1⅓e	5	84⅞	84½	84⅞	+ ⅛
Cincy I&F 1.20	18	20	19¾	20	+ ⅛
City I&F pf6½g †	10	105½	105½	105½	+ ¼
Clark Equip 1⅓e	1	42	42	42	— ⅞
Clev Gr Br ½e	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	— ¼
ClimaxMolyb1.20a	1	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	— ⅛
Colgate-Pim ½a	1	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅛
Colgate-Ppf4¼k †	20	106½	106½	106½	+ ¼
Collins & Aik ½e	2	27⅜	27½	27⅜	+ ⅛
Col & South †	530	17½	17½	17½	+ ½
Col & South 1pf †	80	1 87⅛	187½	197⅛	— ⅛
ColumB'castA.80e	3	31½	31¼	31¼	
Colum G&E .10e	6	4⅛	4	4⅛	
Coml Credit 3	5	39	38⅞	38⅞	— ⅝
Coml Solv .60g	4	15½	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
Comw'lth&South	11	⅛	⅛	⅛	
Com&So pf 1¼k	2	81¾	81¾	81¾	
Com Ed 1.40	2	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ⅛
Com Copper .20g	6	3⅜	3½	3½	— ⅛
Com Edison 1.60	6	21¾	21¼	21⅜	— ⅛
Com Edis pf 5	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	
Com Film Ind	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Com Film pf ¼k	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ⅝
ConsLaundries .35e	5	10⅛	10	10⅛	— ⅛
Cons Nat Gas 1a	8	29¾	29¼	29½	
Cons RR Cuba pf	1	15	15	15	— ⅛
Cons Vultee 1e	3	12⅜	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
Cont Bak ⅛e	1	8½	8½	8½	
Cont Bak pf 8	1	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	+ ⅝
Cont Can ½e	6	36½	36¼	36⅜	— ⅛
Cont Ins 1.60a	5	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	— ⅛
Cont Motors .15e	15	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	— ⅛
Cont Oil Del .30e	4	31½	31½	31½	— ⅝
Cooper Bess pf3 †	90	41	41	41	
Corn Prod 2.60	1	54½	54½	54½	— ⅛
Corn Prod pf 7 †	20	176	175	176	+1
Cornell-D E .20e	3	17⅜	17½	17½	— ⅛
Coty Internat	1	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
Crane Co 1	9	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
Crane Co pf 3 †	50	106⅞	106½	106½	— ¼
Crown Cork pf 2¼	2	47	47	47	
Crown Zeller 1	9	16½	16½	16½	
Crown Zel pf5 †	20	98¾	98¼	98¼	+ ¼
Cuban-A Sug .40g	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
Cudahy Packing	1	24½	24½	24½	
Curtis Press 1½	1	24	24	24	
Curtis Publishing	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
Curtis-Wright¾g	10	5⅛	5	5⅛	
Curtis-Wr A ⅛e	4	16	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
Cutler-Ham .35e	1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
Davison Chem 1g	29	14¼	14⅜	14⅜	
Deere & Co 2g	2	38¾	38¾	38¾	+ ⅛
Del & Hudson	2	26⅞	26½	26⅞	+ ⅛
Del Lack & West	9	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Detroit Ed .60e	3	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
Devoe&Ray A 1 †	1	33	32¾	32¾	— ⅛
Diam Matchpf1½	1	39	39	39	+1
Dist Co-Sg h2.22	7	53⅛	53	53⅛	

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Doehler Die C 3½e	1	36¾	36¾	36¾	— ⅛
Dome Mines h1.60	4	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	
Douglas Airc 5g	4	47½	47	47	—1
Dresser Mfg 1e	5	32½	31¾	32½	+ ⅛
Drumm Int	4	9¼	8⅞	9¼	+ ⅛
du Pont de N 11⅓e	4	144	143⅜	144	+ ⅛
E					
Eastman Kodak 5	3	163½	163	163½	
El&Mus Ind .08e	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
El Auto-Lite 1⅓e	3	40⅞	40¾	40⅞	— ⅛
Electric Boat ¼e	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
El Power & Lt	3	4	4	4	
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	7	87	84⅝	84⅝	May12
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	12	91⅜	88½	88⅜	May12
El Storage Bat 2	3	40½	40	40½	+ ½
Encrotch-John 3	1	60½	60½	60½	+ ¼
Eng Pub Service	7	11½	11⅜	11½	
Eng P S $5 pf5 †	130	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	— ⅛
EPS$5½pf5½ †	200	99	99	99	
Erie R R ct 1g	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	5	30½	30¼	30½	
F					
Fajardo Sugar 2	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	
Fams Tel & Rad	1	11	11	11	
Fed L&T pf 6 †	70	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	— ⅛
Fed Ir & S ⅓e	2	21	21	21	
Fed Mot Truck .40	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
Federat D Sts1½	3	25	25	25	
Ferro Enam ½e	3	19	19	19	
Fig P F Irs 1.60a	6	48½	48¼	48½	+ ¼
Firestone T&R ¾e	2	44¼	44¼	44¼	— ¼
FirstNatStrs 2½	2	38	38	38	— ¼
Flintkote .30e	16	20	19⅝	19⅞	+ ¼
Flintkote pf4½ †	40	109	108½	108½	+ ¾
Foster Wheeler	2	22½	20½	20½	
Freeport Sulph 2	2	31½	31¼	31¼	— ¼
Fruehauf Tra .80e	4	33⅜	33⅛	33⅜	+ ⅛
Fruehauf pf 4½ †	20	106	106	106	
G					
Gair Robert .30g	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
Gar Wood Ind .40	2	5	5	5	
Gaylord Cont ⅓a	3	15¼	15¼	15¼	
Gen Am Inv 1g	5	11½	11½	11½	— ¼
Gen Am Trans ¾e	5	42	42	42	
Gen Baking .30e	2	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
Gen Bronze .60g	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Gen Cable A	3	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	
Gen Cab pf3½k †	10	90½	90½	90½	
Gen Elec 1.40	15	35⅞	35⅝	35⅝	+ ⅛
Gen Foods 1.60	3	41¾	41¾	41¾	— ⅛
Gen G & El A	11	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Gen Mills 4	1	108¼	108¼	108¼	— ¼
Gen Mills5pf5 †	10	128½	128½	129½	— ½
Gen Motors 1⅓e	11	58⅞	58⅜	58⅜	
Gen Motors pf 5	2	127	127	127	
Gen Outd Ad ¼e	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
Gen Print Ink .10e	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Pub Service	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Ry Signal ¼e	1	20½	20½	20½	— ½
Gen Refract .30e	1	20¼	20⅛	20¼	
Gen Stl C pf 3k †	120	78	77½	77½	
Gen Time Inst ¼ae	2	23¼	23¼	23¼	
Gen Tire&Rub ½e	1	21	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
Gillette Saf R .80	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
Gimbel Bros .40e	3	13¼	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅛
Gimbel Bros $6pf6	4	93¼	92½	93¼	+ ⅛
Glidden Co .60e	1	19½	19½	19½	
Gobel Brew .20	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Goodrich(BF) ½e	3	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	— ⅛
Goodyear T&R 1e †	3	44¼	44	44¼	+ ⅛
Goodyear T&R pf 5	1	109½	109½	109½	+ ⅝
Gotn Hosiery ½g	2	12	12	12	— ⅛
Graham-Paige Mot	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Grant W T 1.40	2	33¾	33¾	33¾	— ⅝
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g	2	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
Gt NorRy pf 2g	7	32⅞	32⅜	32⅞	— ⅛
Gt West Sug 2	4	25	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
Greyhound Corp 1	4	20⅞	20⅛	20¼	
Grum Airc En 1e	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
Gulf Mob & Ohio	27	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅛
Gulf Mob pf 5g	2	55	55	55	+ ⅛
Gulf Oil 1a	5	46¼	46⅛	46¾	+ ⅛
H					
Hamil Watch .10e	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
Harb-Walker 1	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
Hayes Mfg	7	23¾	23¼	23¼	
Hazel-AtlasGl 5 †	10	107	107	107	
Holland Furn 2	1	39	39	39	+ ⅛
Homestake Min	3	41	41	41	
Houd Hersh A2½	1	42	42	42	— ¼
Household Fin 4	1	57	57	57	
HouseholdF pf5 †	50	109	109	109	
Houston Oil	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
Hudson & Man	2	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
Hudson & Man pf	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Hud Bay M&S h2	1	25	25	25	— ¼
Hudson Motor .20e	17	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
Hupp Motor	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
I					
Idaho Pow 1.60	5	26¼	26	26¼	— ⅛
Illinois Central	5	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	— ⅛
Ill Central LL 4 †	10	59½	59½	59½	
Indpls P&L .60e	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
Indust Rayon 2	1	38	38	38	
Inger-Rand 3e	1	97	97	97	— ¾
Inspirat C Cop ¼ae	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
Interlakelron .35g	2	7¼	7¼	7⅛	
Inland Steel 2e	3	76½	76	76½	— ⅛
Interch-Cp pf 6 †	40	111	110½	111	—1
Int Harvester 2a	1	72	72	72	
Int Harvester pf7 †	10	173½	173½	173½	
Int Nick Can 1.60	13	26	25⅞	26	
Int Paper	7	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅛
Int Pap pf 5	2	75¼	75¼	75¼	— ½
Int Ry Cen Am	6	10	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
Int Salt ⅓e	1	43½	43½	43½	
Int Tel & Tel	31	13½	13⅜	13½	— ¼
J					
Jarvis W B .30e	1	14⅛	14¼	14⅛	— ⅛
Jewel Tea 1	4	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
Johns-Manv ½e	1	91½	91½	91½	— ½
Jones&LSti 1e	4	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
Jones&LSti pf A 5	2	65¼	64⅞	65¼	+ ⅞
Jones&LSti pf B 5	2	74½	74½	74½	+ ¼
K					
Kan City South	6	9⅜	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
Kennecott Cop ½e	7	30⅞	30⅝	30⅝	
Kinney $5pf 3k †	60	59	58	58	+1
Kresge (SS) 1	4	23	22⅞	23	
Kress S H 1.60	2	31¾	31¼	31¼	— ⅜
L					
Lambert Co 1½	2	27½	27½	27½	— ½
Lehigh C&N .90g	5	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
Lehigh Port C ¾e	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
Lehigh Val Coal	16	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Lehigh Val Coal pf	1	21⅝	21⅝	21½	— ⅛
Lehigh Val RR	8	5½	5½	5½	
Lehman Corp 1.20	2	30¼	30¼	30¼	
Lerner Stores 2½	2	40	39½	40	+ ½
Lib-O-F Glass ½e	4	50	49½	49½	— ¼
LibbyMcN&L ½e	10	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
Life Savers 1e	1	41¾	41¾	41¾	— ½
Liggett&Myers 3a	1	72	72	72	
Liggett&My B 3a	2	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞	+ ¼
Liggett&My pf7 †	20	177	177	177	—1
Lily Tulip 1½	1	28	28	28	+1¼
Lima Locom ½e	1	37½	37½	37½	
Liquid Carbonic 1a	2	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
Lockheed Airc ½e	2	15½	15⅜	15⅜	
Lone's Inc 2a	3	61½	61¼	61¼	— ⅜
Lone Star Cem ½e	1	43½	43½	43½	— ½
Lorillard (P) ¾e	3	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	
Lorillard P pf 7 †	10	158½	158½	158½	—1½
M					
MacAnd&Forb.85e	2	26	26	26	
Mack Trucks 3g	3	28¾	28⅝	28¾	+ ⅛
Macy R H 2	3	31¾	31½	31¾	—
Maracaibo0Ex.05g	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Marati Sugar	3	7½	7½	7½	
Marine Mid .08e	5	7	7	7	
MarketStRy prpf †	3	17¾	17¼	17¾	+ ½
Martin GL 3g	2	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅛
Martin-Parry	6	6¼	6⅛	6¼	— ⅛
Masonite Corp 1	1	45¼	45¼	45¼	+ ½
McCall Corp 1.40	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ¼
McKees&Rob .65e	1	22⅞	22⅞	22¾	— ¼
May Dept Strs 3	2	54	54	54	+ ¼
Maytag Co	2	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
Melville Shoe 2	2	33¾	33¼	33¾	+ ⅞
Mengel 5pf 2½ †	50	44½	44½	44½	
Mid Cont Pet .40e	10	16	25¾	25¾	
Midland Stl Pf 2	1	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	+ ½
Midl Stl P 1pf6 †	50	126½	126	126½	+1½
Minn-HReg new½e	3	40¼	39¼	39¾	— ½
Mission Corp 1g	3	20½	20	20½	
Mo-Kan-Texas pf	6	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
Monsanto Ch 2	1	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	— ⅝
Mons pf 8 4½ †	30	115½	115½	115½	— ½
Montgom Ward 2	12	42⅜	42¼	42⅜	— ⅛
Morris & Essex †120		24	23¾	24	+ ⅛
Motor Wheel .60e	1	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
Mullins Mfg B	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Mullins Mfg pf7 †	20	83¼	82¼	83¼	— ½
Murray Corp ¼e	6	19¾	9⅝	9⅝	
N					
Nash Kelv ⅓e	8	12½	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
NashCh&StL.1e †	20	12	31¾	31¾	—1¼
Nat Acme 1e	3	15¼	15	15	— ⅛

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Nat Auto F pf .60	2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
Nat Biscuit .90e	6	20⅞	20¾	20⅞	+ ⅛
Nat Can	4	15	15	15	
Nash Cash Reg 1a	2	28⅜	28⅛	28⅜	+ ⅛
Nat Container 1	4	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
Nat Cylinder G .80	5	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
Nat Dairy Prod⅓e	12	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
Nat Dept St ⅓a	7	15	14⅞	15	— ⅛
Nat Distillers 2	9	32⅞	32¾	32⅞	+ ⅛
NatGypsum ¼g	3	10	9¾	10	+ ⅛
Nat Lead ⅓a	9	20½	20⅜	20⅜	
Nat Lead pfA 7 †	40	172¼	172¼	172¼	
Nat Power & Lt	4	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Nat Steel 3	3	60½	60	60	— ½
Nat Supply	4	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
Nat S5¼pf5½ †	30	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	— ⅛
Nat Tea	8	8	8	8	
Natomas Co ¼ag	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
Newport Ind .20e	9	17⅞

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Babson Sees Business Boom Then Decline

By Roger Babson

BABSON PARK, Mass.—The country east of the Mississippi will feel first the retarding effects of the German defeat. This will start a demobilization of troops and the cancellation of billions of war contracts. The war will then be over except for parents who have boys in the Pacific. Attention will be focused on Japan. Business in the West and the Southwest States will not be seriously affected until Japan caves in. The interval between the fall of Germany and the fall of Japan may be a good breathing spell. It will give the country a chance to settle down gradually to a peacetime basis.

I am not worrying much about inflation now. We have had it for the past 40 years. This may be illustrated by the fact that I went to work for a bank in 1898 for $6 per week. At that time carpenters were getting $2.50 a day. When Mrs. Babson and I were married in 1900 we rented a nice single house for $22 per month. It may be taken for granted that any bank would now pay even an inexperienced boy more that $16 per week; while the same house rents for $60 per month.

After a few months of readjustment, we should have two or three years of exceptionally good business. After that, sometime in the early years of the 1950's I expect a severe depression. Regardless of the political party then in power we may have a "Super" New Deal. Then will be the time to fear inflation of a radical kind.

Favors "E" Bonds

I am bearish on most high-grade bonds, especially "tax-exempts." The best buy for small investors, however, should still be found in Series "E" Government Bonds. I think well of the merchandizing stocks, especially good chain store stocks. In the postwar period, the railroads will be the hardest hit of all industries because they will face so many different kinds of competition. Insurance companies should do well if they are treated fairly by the Government.

Private enterprise progressed very well until the introduction of mass production. Then it became difficult to avoid periods of unemployment. Under a capitalistic system, labor is controlled by supply and demand just as are all commodities. It is a mistake now to bring the question of the "open" or "closed" shop into politics. Before long there will be a surplus of labor; then talk about open or closed shops will dry up of itself.

Lessons From Russia

Some day the U. S. A. and England may have to take a leaf out of Russia's book. In Russia, an individual can own a reasonable amount of land or a small business as long as he and his family operate it without hired help. Otherwise all farms, factories and stores are operated by the Government. The same thing applies to home ownership; property must be occupied and not rented. No one can take a profit from labor other than his own or his family's.

Young people should now insist upon a good education. Wise are those who become experts in some one line of work. Whatever may happen to the capitalistic system, such experts will have little to fear. The best insurance against radicalism is to be an expert in something useful. For the next six years wise parents will pour money into foolproof education. This will be the safest of all investments and pay the biggest dividends.

Living Costs Up 0.7 P. C. in April

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Industrial Conference Board estimated living costs of the average family of wage earners and lower-salaried clerical workers in April were .7 of 1 per cent higher than in March.

Chief increases were for sundries, 1.2 per cent.; food, .8 of 1 per cent, and clothing, .2 of 1 per cent.

Compared with a year ago, however, the private research organization's statistics showed costs up only .1 of 1 per cent.

OPA to Consider Appeals On Furniture Ceilings

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration announced that it will consider appeals for price relief from manufacturers of household furniture who have been told by the War Labor Board to grant wage increases and whose over-all operations are unprofitable.

Although the manufacturers recently were granted a general price boost of 5 per cent, OPA said many are running their factories at a loss.

In no case, it was stated, will the increase be larger than the amount necessary to cover the cost increase resulting from the wage adjustment.

Retailers and jobbers will be permitted to pass on the cost increase to them. Retail stores now are absorbing the 5 per cent increase, and OPA said that "further absorption is not generally possible without hardship."

Vernor Heads Fire Group

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Richard E. Vernor, Chicago, was elected president of the National Fire Protection Association at its forty-eighth annual meeting. Others elected included Hovey T. Freeman, Providence, R. I., secretary-treasurer.

Agency Official

Harry B. Carpenter

Elected a vice-president of Young & Rubicam, Inc. Prior to joining the advertising agency in 1929, Mr. Carpenter was advertising manager for Cannon Mills, Inc.

Cities Report Peak Shortage Of Dwellings

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, May 13—The most general shortage of dwelling space in history was reported on May 1 by the National Association of Real Estate Boards.

In a national check of 376 cities, the Association found 92 per cent have a shortage of single-family houses, compared to 88 per cent six months ago. Eighty-three per cent said they had an undersupply of apartments.

An "unprecedented situation," the real estate people say. But it's an understandable one, with several years of depression halting the building industry in its tracks only to be followed by a world war that requires building material and labor to win it. Add to that, migrations of people to war industries in cities, and the result is obvious.

In a few cities where employment has reached its peak, however, the housing pressure seems to be easing off a bit, the Association says.

Other facts discovered in this, its 42nd semi-annual survey, are: a livelier selling market than a year ago; higher prices in general with no wartime rise in interest rates; a preference for family-size houses and farms; and the fact that a very large portion of today's buying is for use by the buyer, not for investment.

When it comes to buying a house these days, most people want one with two or three bedrooms, at a price around $5,000, according to the survey. The greatest demand it for a house of this type. People want it in a surburban community where they can have a garden. And they want good transportation, the survey brought out.

Old dwellings, those of from 50 to 100 years old, are bringing a higher price than a year ago. Houses older than that aren't so generally a part of the market as they were six months ago.

As for rural property, improved farms lead all market demands in many localities. And 75 per cent of the farms changing hands are being bought by farmers for their own use. Investment buying makes up only 18 per cent of the purchases.

Ample financing appears to be still available for real estate investment, according to the survey, without rise in interest rates.

Its survey found, too, that in the industrial field, warehousing constitutes the biggest need. A very limited amount is to be had in 25 per cent of the reporting cities, principally in the South-Central sections of the country. Desirable factory space for leasing is hard to find, though 33 per cent of the cities, mostly in the Northwest, said they have some.

Generally speaking, says the Association, the largest cities have the most general market advance and the most general rise in selling prices.

Amer. Export Lines Operating 80 Ships

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Export Lines, Inc., now operates 80 ships compared with 27 just prior to Pearl Harbor, the company's annual report disclosed. Seventy of the vessels have been assigned it by the Maritime Commission.

The shipping concern said operations of the 80 ships require 4,000 officers and men and added that, as agent for the War Shipping Administration, it has been responsible for cargo accounts of an additional 1,000 or more other American merchant ships engaged in war tasks.

The company reported net income of $1,449,563 for 1943, equal to $3 a share, compared with $5,815,291, or $12 a share, for the preceding year. In addition to 1943 net, direct credits to surplus amounted to $1,541,060, a total credit to surplus of $2,990,624.

Record British Note Issues

LONDON (AP)—The Bank of England weekly condition statement issued May 11 reported an increase of £53,000 in note circulation lifting the total to a new all time high record of £1,129,223,000.

Nation's Tremendous Savings Augury of Postwar Prosperity

By George Ericson

Editor of Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

The annual meeting of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks in New York this week and the approach of the Fifth War Loan campaign give pertinency to a discussion at this time of the huge volume of liquid funds in the possession of the public. These funds constitute at one and the same time a bright augury for postwar prosperity and a potential inflationary threat of unmanageable proportions.

Last year savings by individuals in the United States reached the tremendous total of $37,700,000,000, according to an analysis of data published by the SEC. This record thrift total compares with $29,500,000,000 in 1942, $10,600,000,000 in 1941 and a mere $4,000,000,000 in 1940. The composition of the 1943 total showed that $15,800,000,000 was added to individuals' currency and bank deposits, $13,800,000,000 to their holdings of Federal Government bonds, $3,800,000,000 to the public's equity in Federal insurance, $3,100,000,000 to equity in private insurance and $600,000,000 to equity in savings and loan associations.

Saving One Dollar in Four

The U. S. Department of Commerce estimates on a somewhat different basis that 1943 savings aggregated $33 billion, which with savings in the four preceding years of $28 billion, $14.2 billion, $7.3 billion and $6.0 billion make a grand total in five years of $88.5 billion. Savings in 1944 are expected to be even larger than last year, bringing the 6-year aggregate to more than $125 billion.

Thus it can be seen that thrift, whether of the strictly voluntary or the war-impelled variety, last year laid aside nearly one dollar out of every four dollars of income, which compares with a saving of one dollar in ten five years before. These savings, of course, are invested largely in government bonds, held directly by individuals or indirectly through banks, insurance companies, firms, trusts, building and loan associations and estates. Part of these savings also are included in the ever-growing total of money in circulation, which has now reached a record high of $21,725,000,000.

Controls Must Be Maintained

It will be a major problem of government after the war to prevent this potentially dangerous mass of dollars from igniting and starting a fire in which prices of everything balloon disastrously. We can be complacent now when ceilings hold prices rigidly down and when patriotism induces people to refrain from irresponsible buying and to put their spare earnings into War Bonds. But the danger will loom closer when the war ends and a clamor ensues for more freedom of action.

Unless people everywhere can be educated to the acceptance of a continuance of price controls and the imposition of taxes far above former peacetime levels, inflation with its terrible consequences could become a reality. It is true that "Wolf, Wolf" has been cried for years and so far the American public has seen his shadow, but not the beast himself.

But let public psychology change. Once confidence in the dollar's future purchasing power begins to waver, then can come a rush to exchange paper for real values. United States has never had an actual, disorderly flight from currency. The mere presence of vast amounts of money does not mean that inflation is inevitable or even likely. That possibility comes from a loss of confidence and disposition to spend. Hence, the campaign for stabilizing prices should receive every citizen's support. There should be no weakening of price and wage control measures.

Savings Inflation Deterrent

The savings banks of the nation have strummed the string of thrift unceasingly and have thereby bolstered the battle against inflation. They have never been dissuaded from their emphasis upon the virtue of laying aside for a "rainy day," despite the rise of a school of economists which has been preaching spending. Of course, this school is a bit in disfavor at the moment, because the nation hasn't the goods on which to spend the money, but they will be heard from later when it will appear popular to declare that the national debt won't need to be paid. Besides, says this coterie in effect, the size of the debt is immaterial since we owe it to ourselves.

Savings bankers, however, are no adherents to the Keynesian-Hansen theories. They are proponents of taxes heavy enough to service the debt and to gradually liquidate it. For they realize that as the debt gets smaller so does the individual have more control of his own funds. Some sacrifice now means more freedom in the future.

The thrift habit is well planted Its beneficial results will be observed when the nation re-converts to peace. The billions of dollars saved is the backlog which will give industry courage to bring a big supply of new and attractive consumers' products upon the market.

With a short reconversion period, labor will be assured of employment which would make it unnecessary to draw too heavily upon accumulated funds. It would appear likely that because savings had reached unprecedented proportions, people would be more inclined to spend most of their current income after the war, rather than add to their savings. Moreover, they would feel more secure because of the adoption of social security and the rapid spread of pension plans throughout every industry. People would be more inclined to retain their War Bonds to maturity, if the dollar purchasing power was kept steady, and if national income was held to a high level.

So long as the War Bond drives continue successful, the demand for "induced" or for compulsory savings plans will be quiescent. The Fifth War Loan now coming up will be a further test of the public's will to tighten the financial belt in order to finance the war and to have the wherewithal for postwar purchases. Little inducement will be needed to get Mr. John Citizen to spend generously when the goods become available. The survey of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States made public late last year is illuminating. It showed that of those interviewed, 3,675,000 families intend to buy automobiles, 1,540,000 families to build or buy a new home, with correspondingly impressive figures covering the purchase of radios, household appliances and home furnishings

It is evident that by and large the American people have not veered too far from the old-fashioned ideas of thrift. And the bulk of them apparently regard the U. S. Savings Bond as a good investment. If government finances are conducted along sound economic lines, insuring the integrity of the buying power of the dollar, saving will continue to be not only respectable but "smart."

Wholesale Prices Remain Unchanged In May 6 Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The price index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics remained unchanged during the first week of May at 103.7 per cent of the 1926 average despite moderate rises for certain agricultural commodities and building materials, the Bureau announced.

The index is at the same level as for the preceding week, and for the corresponding week a month ago and a year ago.

Average prices for farm products in primary markets rose 2 per cent during the week as a result of higher quotations for rye, wheat, and hay, for live poultry and eggs; and for lemons and potatoes. Lower prices were reported for hogs and sheep, for cotton and for fresh milk.

Commodity Groups	May 6 1944	Apr. 29 1944	P.C. Changes to May 6, 1944, from Apr. 29 1944	May 8 1943
	(1926=100)			
All com'dities	*103.7	*103.7	.....	.....
Farm prod'ts	*123.3	*123.1	+0.2	— 1.2
Foods	105.0	104.7	+0.3	— 4.0
Hides, leather	117.6	117.6	.....	— 0.7
Textile prod	97.3	97.3	.....	+ 0.4
Fuel, lt mtls	*83.7	*83.7	.....	+ 2.6
Metal & prod	*103.8	*103.8	.....	— .1
Build'g mtls	115.0	114.7	+0.3	+ 4.2
Chem & allied	105.4	105.4	.....	+ 5.2
Housefurn'gs	106.0	106.0	.....	+ 1.7
Miscel com	93.3	93.3	.....	+ 2.1
Raw materials	*113.3	*113.2	+0.1	+ 0.1
Semi-mfd gds	93.5	93.5	.....	+ 0.6
Manuf'd prods	*101.0	*101.0	.....	.....
Com other than farm prod'ts	*99.5	*99.5	.....	+ 0.4
Com other than farm, foods	*98.6	*98.5	+0.1	+ 1.8

*Preliminary.

Berle Visualizes U. S. 'Good Neighbor' Role Basic Foreign Policy

NEW YORK, May 13 (AP)—Assistant Secretary of State Adolf A. Berle declared today that the good neighbor policy must be the foundation of United States foreign policy throughout the world.

"So far as the United States is concerned," he said, "no policy can be sound unless it takes account of this basic reality."

Speaking before the Inter-American Development Commission, Mr. Berle praised plans to industrialize Latin-America so that eventually "no country will be limited to agriculture or mining."

The United States has completely abandoned the idea of using American capital and technicians to exploit Latin-American farming countries, Berle said.

He also urged progressive employment security, health, education and housing programs as the joint responsibility of private enterprise and governments.

WFA Cuts Amount of Beef Set Aside for Services

WASHINGTON (AP)—Federally inspected slaughterers will be required to set aside a slightly smaller portion of their beef production for the armed forces and war services after May 15.

The War Food Administration announced that the percentage to be set aside will be reduced from 40 per cent to 35 per cent of the choice, good, commercial, and utility steer and heifer beef processed by such slaughterers.

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Senator Sees Ward Seizure A Power Coup

NEW YORK, May 13 (AP)—Republican Senator Wherry of Nebraska said last night that Attorney General Biddle should be impeached if investigations now underway prove Government seizure of Montgomery Ward's Chicago plant was illegal.

In a speech prepared for the New Jersey Bankers Association, Senator Wherry said seizure of the plant by troops meant "dictatorship and the end of private enterprise."

The "time is now or never" for breaking "this continuity of power that is a threat to our American economy," Senator Wherry declared.

"While it is true," he added, "that the Government has turned the business back to Montgomery Ward and the President is attempting to laugh it off as a 'bedtime story' yet it still remains one of the blackest pages of our glorious history.

"A thorough investigation is being made to determine under what authority the attorney general made such an untimely and unlawful seizure.

"Should the investigation reveal it was illegal, then the attorney general should be impeached."

"There is a growing impression," he said, "that the President realized that Congress has become alarmed and will withdraw some of the wide powers that have been given to him under the theory that it was essential to the war effort, and that his seizure was made so that a judicial interpretation might be made by the Supreme Court upholding his hands to go into business and confiscate it under theory of his aggregate power as Commander in Chief of the armed forces.

"If this be true," he continued, "then private enterprise is doomed in this country, for the Montgomery Ward store in no way contributed to the war effort. You could have turned the key in the door and it would in no way affect the prosecution of the war."

Senator Wherry remarked on the number of governmental agencies which, he said, compete directly with private banks, and alluded to the "growing tendency of the Federal Government to take over the powers of States and municipalities." The future of the nation, he said, depends upon "that new, honest and sound leadership, rather than upon Utopians who have promised everything under heaven, at the high cost of our free economy."

Predicts Record Postwar Paint Sales

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—The removal of Government restrictions on construction and the end of the war will unfold for paint manufacturers the largest volume of business in the industry's history, Ernest T. Trigg of Washington, president of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, said.

Promoted

William P. Gwinn

Elected general manager of the Pratt and Whitney division of the United Aircraft Corporation, manufacturers of airplane engines. Mr. Gwinn, who has been with the company for 17 years, was formerly assistant manager.

Food Distribution Seen Threatened By Container Shortage

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Bureau of Agricultural Economics warned that an "acute" shortage of containers and packaging material threatens a possible breakdown in the sale and distribution of this year's food production.

Stating that the general lumber situation has grown more serious in recent months, the Bureau said ways and means of packing more pounds of food with less weight of critical materials must be studied immediately.

"Every possibility of redesigning containers, to obtain maximum weight of contents and use of a minimum of critical materials, must be explored," the Bureau said. "Every bag, box, crate and metal container of any description that can be utilized for at least one more trip should be preserved. Only through this continued effort will it be possible to stretch the available supplies of packaging materials to accomplish the job that must be done."

OPA Cuts Ceilings On Heavyweight Hogs

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration has taken formal action to reduce the ceiling price of live hogs weighing over 240 pounds by 75 cents a hundred pounds.

The move, effective May 15, was taken to discourage the feeding of grain, especially corn, to heavyweight hogs and to encourage the marketing of hogs before they reach 240 pounds.

House Group Declares OPA Uses Powers Never Granted It

WASHINGTON (AP)—The fish section of the Office of Price Administration was accused by a Congressional committee of having arrogated powers never granted to it by Congress.

The accusation was made in a brief presented to the House Banking Committee, now considering OPA extension legislation, by a House Merchant Marine subcommittee which has studied the effect on OPA regulations on the fishing industry.

The brief said that OPA price ceilings had compelled changes in business practices in the industry "contrary to the express provisions of the law" and that OPA had set "depression prices on certain seafoods not to prevent inflation but to discharge fishing for these species."

It has adopted an inquisitorial right," the brief continued, "to examine the books and records of any firm requesting an increased price for the processing of seafoods, upon which loss would be sustained at existing price ceilings, on the assumption that Congress had empowered it to regulate profits as well as prices."

Fishermen who worked on a share basis were said to have complained that price ceilings had deprived them of wages authorized by Congress.

OPA regulations, the brief said, "have resulted in by-passing the established channels of distribution, have caused serious financial loss to many dealers, and have resulted in the development of a tremendous black market in fish and seafood products."

Among seven legislative proposals recommended by the subcommittee was one for the fixing of a yardstick for price ceilings on fish and seafoods, to place the industry on a parity with agriculture and public utilities.

Carrier Proxy Fight Won By Management

CHICAGO (AP)—A fight for control of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad ended quietly when V. V. Boatner, a director opposing the management, withdrew his slate of directors and voted his proxies for candidates recommended by the management.

Mr. Boatner, his group holding 230,350 of the 657,375 shares represented at the annual meeting, unexpectedly announced that, after a conference in the interest of harmony, he would vote with the management of President C. T. O'Neal.

The action came after several weeks of proxy solicitation, started after Mr. Boatner, in a letter to stockholders, declared the management had failed in trying to reduce the road's debt.

With the proxy question out of the way, Mr. O'Neal told the meeting traffic in 1943 was the largest in the road's history, and that improved operating conditions offset, to a large extent, substantial increases for taxes and other operating expenses.

He estimated net income of 1944 would not equal that of 1943 because of increased costs of labor and material. Further dividends in 1944, he added, will be considered by the board.

A. I. du Pont Estate Acquires Another Bank in Florida

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. (AP)—The American National Bank of Pensacola has been acquired by the Alfred I. du Pont estate, controlling factor in the Florida National Group Banks, it was announced by Edward Ball, a trustee of the du Pont estate.

This raises to 15 the number of banks either acquired or organized by the Alfred I. du Pont estate over a period of 14 years.

Combined statements from these 15 banks, issued last month, disclose total resources of $259,164,759.26, Mr. Ball said.

"This marks the first time in the history of the state that any banking group has passed the quarter billion dollar figure in resources," he declared. "In fact, the Florida National Group Banks is one of the few groups in the entire southeastern part of the United States to have resources of more than a quarter of a billion dollars."

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East Boston Savings Bank	May 15
Eliot Savings Bank	May 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	May 15
Wildey Savings Bank	May 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	May 17
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	June 1
Franklin Savings Bank	June 7
Massachusetts Savings Bank	June 7
Boston Penny Savings Bank	June 10
Union Savings Bank	June 10
Warren Institution for Savings	June 10

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

East Cambridge Savings Bank	May 15
Brookline Savings Bank	June 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	June 10

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

The New York City Center Opera

By Oscar Thompson

New York

In the course of a fortnight of animated and confident performances, seven different operas have been presented at City Center. The results have confirmed Mayor LaGuardia's assumption that the city is opera-minded, particularly since there were rival performances by Fortune Gallo's San Carlo Opera Company for a week at the Center Theater, and many of the same operas were heard there. Attendances were good at both Centers and the circumstance that the opera of a particular performance had been heard only a couple of days previously at the rival theater was a matter of small concern for either company.

* * *

Because it has about it the aura of a municipal adventure, though it actually produces its opera on the funds of a private corporation, City Center's success is being regarded in some quarters as token of things to come in municipally sponsored art. Even more than at the time of the preliminary week of opera given last February, it is being contended that a way has been found to give New York its "people's opera" at popular prices, and to present those works the public really wants to hear, freshly and professionally.

Everything apparently depends, however, on the works produced being able to pay their own way. What would happen if there were deficits to be met, no one seems to know. The city is not subsidizing opera, and those of its officers who are officers also of the City Center of Music and Drama—like Mayor LaGuardia and Newbold Morris—are keeping their municipal and their operatic functions entirely distinct.

* * *

But leaving to the future the considerations that in more ordinary times might have plagued this venture, as they have plagued various others before it, the performances have had a freshness that has made them interesting, even to those of their audiences who normally hear their opera at the Metropolitan.

The St. Louis Grand Opera Association has supplied much or most of the scenery, which has been spick and span, if sometimes none too close to the traditions of the operas. This has been acknowledged in a program note as "an act of generous co-operation, not only from one sister city to another, entirely in the spirit of the whole philosophy of civic enterprise and co-operation, but a particularly helpful gesture because of the wartime scarcity of labor and material."

H. A. Condell designed the sets for "La Bohème," which presented the Cafe Momus in a snow background, thereby answering a question that has been raised many times at the Metropolitan concerning the freezing garret of the first act and the debonair sauntering in the streets immediately thereafter, with the Latin Quarter promenaders managing to be cheerful about their wintry surroundings.

* * *

There was frequently bad singing of secondary parts along with good singing of the important roles. The stage groupings were often cluttered and some of the costumes were out of period. In "La Traviata," for instance, John Hamill, a young Philadelphia tenor who used his light voice skillfully and was engagingly impetuous, wore riding clothes in the second act that were very much of today, though the Violetta he addressed was attired in the mode of the middle of the nineteenth century.

All this was the more curious because of a line on the printed programs stating that the time of the opera was "about 1700." But Mr. Hamill, Dorothy Kirsten and Mack Harrell sang the parts of Alfredo, Violetta and the elder Germont with a sympathy, as well as a vocal assurance, that caused such details to be shrugged away.

The cast for "La Bohème" was a more than ordinarily satisfactory one. It afforded Irma Gonzalez, the Mexican soprano, her New York opera debut as Mimi. Her smile was very winning and she sang Puccini's music expressively. Mario Berini, John DeSurra, Ralph Leonard and Natalie Bodanya were other Bohemians with fresh voices and an engaging way of presenting their roles.

In the second "Cavalleria Rusticana" of the series, Regina Resnik took over the part of Santuzza, which had been sung several evenings earlier by the former Metropolitan Opera soprano, Dusolina Giannini. The audience had to wait for her, as she was on a train from the South at the time "Cavalleria" was scheduled to begin. The other half of the double bill, "Pagliacci," was presented first, and then, after a long intermission, the Mascagni opera was begun.

Miss Resnik, one of this year's Metropolitan air audition winners, had appeared earlier as Frasquita and Micaela in the City Center's "Carmen," but these roles had given little indication of her skill as a singer and an actress. Her Santuzza was a really admirable characterization, very intense and vocally full of passionate.

Laszlo Halasz, John Sample, Hans Schwieger and Wolfgang Martin have been the City Center conductors.

The Independents' Annual

By Carlyle Burrows

New York

The Society of Independent Artists, since 1916 a champion of liberalism in the exhibition field, and dependable sponsor of the unrecognized artist, is holding its twenty-eighth annual exhibition through May at the American Fine Arts Galleries, in Fifty-seventh Street. The Society welcomes artists of all esthetic beliefs and gives them unbiased opportunity to exhibit.

This year the society is presenting another large show, composed of some 665 exhibits by 380 artists. Besides a preponderant number of oil paintings, there are sculpture, water colors and black-and-white.

Generally the quality of the show is what one might expect from so open an exhibition, in which artists of all degrees of talent participate. It is extremely variable, including work capably executed and work immature and amateurish. Outstanding exhibits in several instances are testimonials by older artists to the successes of independent shows in other days.

* * *

For example, Maurice Becker, a veteran exhibitor, shows a painting of John Sloan, Heywood Broun and Art Young, all former members, attending an early exhibition opening. The work is an interesting document, and is well placed. Also shown is a window display group by Stanley Glaubach which wittily depicts an artist painting a purple cow, recalling a famous controversy.

Of the exhibits by realists, primitives and others, there were several, however, that appealed more strongly. They included David Miller's "Fifty-first Highlander," a small portrait of a Scottish soldier; Martha Moore's nicely painted "1888," a portrait of a young woman in a plumed hat; and the "Black Market Boys" by Leo Quanchi, one of the most interesting of the satires.

* * *

Also discoverable are several neo-primitives, the works of self-taught artists who paint in likable style and with naive charm. Beneto L. Tomas, a Venezuelan artist, has a pretty landscape called "Recuerdas a Caracas," depicting a variety of farm life, from a woman grinding corn to a man herding donkeys and another playing a guitar. "White Monkeys," by Ruth Layton, is a bright and entertaining jungle picture of similar feeling.

Skill also characterizes the sculptures, such as "Hounds," by Helen Chapman; with gracefully interwoven figures of interesting design, and "Cocobola," an exotic figure in black mahogany by Mitzi Solomon, ornamental and well carved.

Alfredo Valente

Janet Reed and Jerome Robbins in 'Fancy Free'

Shakespeare at the Scala

By Percy Allen

London

Except for a run of "Hamlet" by the Old Vic company at the New Theater, it has been left to Donald Wolfit's company, at the Scala, to present our national dramatist to large and cosmopolitan audiences this season. Almost every European nationality among the allied and friendly countries has been represented. Thousands of uniformed Americans and Canadians have attended.

The plays at the Scala have included "The Merchant of Venice," "Twelfth Night," "Richard III," "Othello," "Hamlet," and "King Lear," with Ben Jonson's "Volpone" in addition. Of these "Hamlet" and "The Merchant" have been the most popular; but critically considered, the best all-round productions and performances were undoubtedly those of "Volpone" and "King Lear," both of which showed, not Mr. Wolfit only, but the whole company at its best.

* * *

This applies, in particular, to "King Lear," which, with Mr. Wolfit most impressive in the title part, delighted a large audience, and drew from the principal performer a modest curtain speech of thanks.

Miss Rosalind Iden, now a trained and pleasing Shakespearean actress, of genuine leading-lady caliber, supported Donald Wolfit excellently. Her Rosalind was among the best of the many that I have seen, and her Ophelia was satisfactorily Shakespearean in its prettiness, especially in the mad scenes.

* * *

To one weakness in Mr. Wolfit's Company—a defect already pointed out by others—I should like briefly to refer. The leading man needs a strong male actor to play opposite him in such parts as Iago, the king in "Hamlet," Mosca in "Volpone," and Jaques in "As You Like It." Mr. Wolfit may rest assured that he is quite a big enough actor to face comparison on the stage; and that he will thereby increase his standing in the profession, augment the pleasure of his audiences, and correspondingly swell the box-office receipts.

These are difficult days for an actor-manager, but the necessary improvement can be made; and its making will increase the considerable debt of gratitude which we owe to a gifted and well-graced actor.

Of Human Values

By Margaret Lloyd

I

New York

When I talked with Jerome Robbins, creator of Ballet Theater's smash hit, "Fancy Free," he seemed bewildered, almost burdened, by his sudden success.

"Two weeks ago," he said, "I was just another dancer. Now I'm supposed to be somebody, and I can't get used to it."

He was having an early dinner in a restaurant near the Opera House, after a morning of rehearsal, an afternoon making pictures of the new work on the Metropolitan stage, and with an evening of dancing in at least two ballets before him.

He looked somewhat dejected at first, his short, slight figure, so taut and mobile on the stage, relaxed, his burning dark eyes (he is an American of Polish-Russian descent with a touch of Spain in somewhere) heavy-lidded. But he brightened up as the meal progressed and he became interested in ideas.

* * *

"This is not the first ballet I have composed," he told me. "I have submitted scenarios for larger works, but they have been rejected as too big, too costly for production, too experimental. I got 'Fancy Free' across by keeping it small, a one-act ballet with a cast of seven. This I could honestly do and maintain my own integrities—with the subject.

"I wanted to call it 'And Fancy Free,' but the management thought that was too 'literary.' At one time we had it 'Shore Maneuvers,' then 'Shore Leave,' but I like this title best."

For those who do not already know, "Fancy Free" is a brilliant short-short story in dance form, about three American sailors on shore leave and three casual girl friends, who most unobligingly do not all appear at once. And audiences love it because it rings true and brings them laughter from the heart.

"I was surprised at all the laughter the opening night," young Robbins went on. "It was not planned for gags. The humor is incidental to me. There was just a warm, chuckling feeling, and love. I wanted to show that the boys in the service are healthy, vital boys; there is nothing sordid or morbid about them.

* * *

"After seeing Paul Cadmus' painting, 'Fleet's In,' which I inwardly rejected though it gave me the idea of doing the ballet, I watched sailors, and girls, too, all over town. The gestures are taken right from life. Of course they are blown up, theatricalized, but they are based on human values.

"A point I'd like to make is, that the boys and girls all come from the same economic background, and that's why they recognize each other and feel that they have things in common. They are warm, tender, human, real people, alive Americans, lovable. They are not just tough sailors and girls of easy virtue. They are what circumstances have made them. They represent a certain layer of New York society—things that are going on today.

"If you noticed, each sailor is individualized in his solo. The first one, the extrovert (done by Harold Lang), in ballet technique, is a show piece. [It literally stopped the show the opening night.] The second, the naïve one (John Kriza's), a mixture of ballet and modern jazz idioms, is really the most honest, but is less appreciated because it is more subtle. Mine, the intense one, in modern movement, is more a matter of style. [It was the best solo to me.] I tried to bring out in each the essence of each sailor's personality.

* * *

"The scenario was written a year ago, down to the last detail, just as it is presented today. Then I spent from May to October looking for a composer. I knew just what I wanted—something solid, healthy, vital, not music for music's sake, but music for theater and dance. I got it when I found Leonard Bernstein—this was before he got the breaks—he is just my age.

"It was Oliver Smith who finally introduced me to Bernstein after I had consulted several American moderns. Oliver had said he'd like to do the set, and submitted sketches (a street-corner bar) that I liked and accepted. Then Kermit Love did the girls' dresses and the bartender's outfit—the sailors' uniforms are regulation of course. Peter Lawrence did the lighting. And we went to town.

"The kids [being, besides those named above, Janet Reed, Muriel Bentley, Shirley Eckl, and Rex Cooper—and certain understudies] loved it, and fell into it very naturally. We rehearsed at odd moments on tour—in night clubs, studios, on ballroom floors; got complaints — in one place the people on the floor below said their lamps were falling down. And the ballet was completed a week before the opening—April 18, 1944.

* * *

"Since then the whole picture has changed. I've had lots of offers to do musical shows. I might like to do one or two for the sake of the things I could do with the money. I'd like to rest a little, study acting, look at paintings and sculpture, hear some music, see other dance performances, some good plays, read some of the important books. All this takes time—and money.

"I think our young ballet dancers ought to have more opportunity, and desire, to grow, not just rehearse and dance. They ought to see some of the great dancers in other fields, be acquainted with all the arts, know something about what is going on in the world. Some of them don't live enough in today's world.

"Yes, I'd like to earn some extra money. But I want most to do serious ballets. I have several subjects in mind. One is a psychological theme based on the mother-son relationship, not the Silver Cord type, not making a monster of the mother, but having her warm, human, loving, yet not understanding her son, and how her attitude affects him. In another, I want to show the hurt that has come to my generation, born in the last war, and growing up into this one.

"Then I have a large, gay work, based on an American folk legend, that will show you don't have to wind up with Offenbach music or go to Russian or other foreign fairy-tales for a finale ballet. And I want to do certain plays in ballet—'Street Scene,' 'Come of Age'—There is so much I want to do!"

With these dreams in his eyes, we will leave young Robbins for a time. But the story is not yet finished. For, as might be expected, he is a young man with ideas.

This is the first of two articles based on an interview with Jerome Robbins. The second will appear in an early issue.

New Devotional Music

A Monthly Review

By Ruth Barrett Arno, A. A. G. O.

Organ Solos

Two collections deserving space are The Lutheran Organist and The Parish Organ Book. The first, compiled by John Holler from the St. Cecilia Series (New York: H. W. Gray. $1.50. Grade V.), while "especially suitable" for the Lutheran Church, is non-denominational in character and quality, and a high standard has been held. There are 15 pieces, including a Hymn Tune Fantasie on "Munich" by Carl McKinley, Two Chorale Preludes by R. Cochrane Penick, and a Prelude on "Netherlands," the familiar Valerius Dutch Melody. Each number may be purchased separately.

The Parish Organ Book, Part I, composed and arranged by Philip G. Kreckel (New York: J. Fischer. $1.) is a fine value. These descriptive statements in the Foreword tell of its contents: "unmistakable church music of a refreshing type . . . makes very modest demands on the organist. Simplicity and devotion characterize the majority of pieces." This volume will be welcomed by organists with instruments large or small because of its appearance and style of writing. Mr. Kreckel has used only two staves throughout and the legato, smooth lines are perfect for reed organ adaptation. The book is also a splendid acquisition for the church pianist and because of its originality will no doubt provide interest throughout the religious musical field. There are 25 numbers in the contents, varying in length and difficulty.

Two Chorale Preludes on "Saint James," by T. Tertius Noble (New York: Galaxy Music Co. Grade V. $.75) can be recommended. The theme is treated in the first instance, after an appropriate introduction, as a sustained French Horn melody over which two voices flow in beautifully managed counterpoint. In contrast, the second setting is marked Vivace, the top being non-legato and the theme carried throughout in the Pedal. They are most effective when programmed together and are typical of Dr. Noble's scholarly and interesting writing.

Two melodiously attractive Preludes, Meditation and Cantilena, by C. A. J. Parmentier and Annabel S. Wallace respectively (New York: Broadcast Music. Grade IV.), are of the appealing type of writing which the layman as well as the organist can enjoy on first hearing.

Now available in this country for the first time are American editions of many of the well-known French classics. Bonnet's Variations de Concert and Carillon, by Mulet, are part of this International Series (New York: Marks Music Co.).

Piano Solos

Prelude, by Andor Foldes (New York: Carl Fischer. Grade IV. $.30.), is choice modern writing of two pages in length. It possesses much dignity, has a broad melodic line and is an excellent study in atmospheric composition. The accompanying figure is syncopated throughout, while the plaintive melody is tossed from one hand to the other.

Popular Themes by Great Masters in Piano Solo arrangements (Boston: Boston Music Co. $.75.) will perhaps prove valuable to the class of players whose performing capacity may be limited. The themes, primarily from concertos, symphonies and symphonic works, are simplified so that the amateur can play them. Short biographical sketches of the composers are given.

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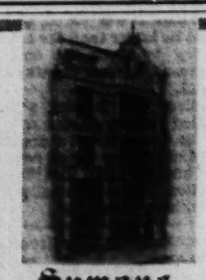

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Sports News

Interest Centers on Flag Scramble in American Race

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The uncertain scramble in the American League pennant race, the improvement of the Phillies in the National, a few red-hot hitting streaks, and Mel Harder's 200th major-league victory highlighted the past week in major circles.

Not since pre-Yankee days has the Will Harridge league enjoyed such balance. As they moved against the Red Sox this afternoon at Fenway Park, the cellar-dwelling Tigers were a mere 6½ games out of first place. The Red Sox, in seventh, were only 5½. Thus, in the brief period of six or seven days, the entire picture could change, and very likely will.

Kramer Beaten

Washington shattered Luke Sewell's dream of an eastern clean-up by taking two out of three from the Brownies. Among other things, they handed Jack Kramer his initial setback after five straight victories on the mound. The Yankees, for the first time this spring under Joe McCarthy, took posession of first place for a day, but the Tigers drove them back into the runner-up spot yesterday and walked off with the Yankee Stadium series, two to one.

Cleveland today was in New York, fresh from a two-out-of-three series edge here in Boston. Their hitting star was Pat Seerey, a chunky sophomore outfielder who pounded Red Sox pitching for nine out of 12, including two home runs and three doubles. He has good power, obviously, but does not belong in center field. Harder, one of the real veterans of the mound profession, bagged his No. 200 at Fenway. He is the lone active American League in that exclusive group.

Wagner Helps

The Chicago White Sox still have tight pitching, a running club and the leadership of Jimmy Dykes. Jimmy even has big Trosky running. The giant first baseman stole home the other day to beat the Athletics. The Red Sox, although they dropped four in a row before Tex Hughson halted the Indians, are finding the range at bat and will be in the race. Hal Wagner behind the bat has helped Joe Cronin. Hal is a scrappy, intelligent receiver and not exactly an easy out at the plate.

Perhaps the hottest hitting streak in the majors belongs to Pete Fox. The Red Sox right fielder carried an even .500 average against the Tigers this afternoon. He got nine out of 13 facing Cleveland's hurlers. The fellow, as a matter of fact, has always hit well against the Indians, for no particular reason.

By taking two of their first three starts at Wrigley Field, the Phillies tightened their grip on second place in the National League. The Cardinals have reason to fear this outfit managed by the capable Freddy Fitzsimmons. It has the pitching, it can hit and it has sound leadership.

* * *

Briefs . . . It looks from here like a three-club battle in the National, with the Reds also joining the Cards and Phils . . . The Braves upheld Bob Coleman's belief that this is an improved club by taking two of the first three starts at Pittsburgh, Tobin and Andrews each notching his third triumph . . . Al Javery continues pitching in misfortune . . . The score yesterday was 10-3, with the Braves making 12 hits . . . In two days the Tribe piled up 30 safeties.

* * *

Fourteen hits rattled off Red Sox bats in the series final with Cleveland, including Pete Fox's four-for-four day . . . It was Hughson's second win . . . In the clubhouse before the game the writer asked Tex one question and he talked for about 20 minutes on the tricks of the hurling trade, then went out and proved his theories . . . Tommy Holmes of the Braves still leads both leagues with 32 base hits . . . The Sox play two with the Tigers tomorrow, while the Braves do the same with the Reds.

Dutton Offered Presidency Of Hockey League

MONTREAL, May 13 (AP)—Mervyn (Red) Dutton was tendered the Presidency of the National Hockey League yesterday at the annual meeting of the loop here, but he declared he could not accept the position until he consulted with his business partners in the West.

"Under any circumstances," he said, "I would only accept the Presidency for the duration. I hope to be able to make my decision within the next month or six weeks." Dutton has been acting as Managing Director of the league since Frank Calder's passing in 1942.

The rest of the day-long session was taken up by the election of governors, committee and the drafting of four minor league players by the New York Rangers and the Chicago Black Hawks.

The Rangers drafted three minor league players in an early start to bolster their 1944-45 team—Walter Atamas, right winger from Buffalo; Harold Cooper, Right winder from Providence, and Alex Ritson, Indianapolis center.

The Black Hawks put in an application to draft Peter Horeck, Cleveland left wing who played with the Ottawa Commandos in the Quebec Senior Hockey League.

The NHL board upheld Dutton's decision in awarding Goalie Wes Hadon of Buffalo to the Montreal Canadiens. Dutton's decision had been protested by the American League on the recommendation of Eddie Shore's Buffalo Club.

Elected as governors for next season were Lester Patrick, New York Rangers; James Norris, Detroit Red Wings; Senator Donat Raymond, Montreal Canadiens; Arthur H. Ross, Boston Bruins; Major E. W. Bickle, Toronto Maple Leafs, and W. J. Tobin, Chicago Black Howks.

National League

Games Behind		Won	Lost	P.C.
	St. Louis	14	6	.700
1½	Philadelphia	11	6	.647
2	Cincinnati	11	7	.611
4	Brooklyn	9	9	.500
4	Pittsburgh	8	8	.500
5	New York	9	11	.450
5½	Boston	9	12	.429
9½	Chicago	2	14	.125

Results May 12
Boston 10, Pittsburgh 3.
St. Louis 7, Brooklyn 2.
New York 5, Cincinnati 3.
Philadelphia 9, Chicago 3.

American League

Games Behind		Won	Lost	P.C.
	St. Louis	14	7	.667
1½	New York	10	7	.625
2½	Washington	10	8	.556
3½	Cleveland	10	10	.500
3½	Chicago	9	9	.500
4½	Philadelphia	5	10	.454
5½	Boston	7	11	.389
6½	Detroit	7	13	.350

Results May 12
Boston 10, Cleveland 3.
St. Louis 6, Washington 4.
Detroit 10, New York 4.
Philadelphia 4, Chicago 2.

Ruffus Gentry is the sort of pitcher who thrives on plenty of hard work. The Detroit freshman has been a heavy duty hurler ever since he broke into organized baseball in 1936. By a happy coincidence, Detroit has no great abundance of pitching talent this season, so it is quite likely that Gentry will have ample opportunity to show his wares.

Gentry was brought up by the Tigers late last season after he had won 20 games for Buffalo while working in a total of 285 innings. He won only one of his four starts as a Tiger but showed plenty of stuff. Standing one inch over the six-foot mark, the big Californian throws as hard as any hurler in the American League. He has good control and the poise of a veteran.

There have been times when his progress in baseball has been retarded because of his lackadaisical attitude. His easy-going manner didn't measure up to his physical equipment. But Gentry realizes that he has a golden opportunity this season and is determined not to muff it. The only thing he wants is hot weather, the hotter the better.

"Let the hot weather come," he drawls, "and I'll pitch every day if Manager Steve O'Neill wants me too."

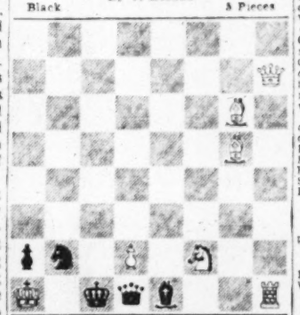
Chess—by F. R. Chevalier

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

May 13, 1944

Problem No. 2671
By V. Rosado

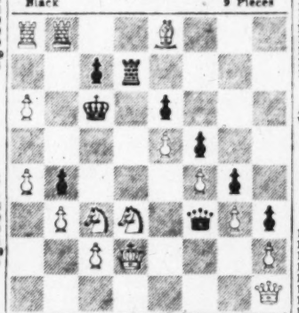
Black 5 Pieces



White 7 Pieces
8/7Q/6B1/6B1/8/8/pkt1P1Kt2/K1kqb2R
White to play and mate in two
(Chess Review, February, 1938. White Bristol clearances plus half-pin of Black plus shut-off of Black.)

Problem No. 2672
By V. Rosado

Black 9 Pieces



White 15 Pieces
RR2B3/2pr4/P1k1p3/4Pp2/Pp3Pp1/-1PKtKtqPp/2PK3P/7Q
White to play and mate in three
(First prize, Eaton Task Theme Tourney, Cincinnati Enquirer, May 21, 1933. Pinning and unpinning of the White Knight by the line-pinned Black Queen in the two main-plays.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 2669 1. P-K4 threatens
No. 2670. 1. Q-Kt1 2. Q-B6ch
1. ..... Q-K4
2. Q-Rch
1. ..... R-K4
2. RxPch
1. ..... R-K6
2. Kt-Q6ch
1. ..... Q-Q5
2. QxQ

End-Game No. 698. White wins: 1 Q-Kt5ch, Kt-Q2; 2 KR-K B-Kt5; 3 Kt-B6ch, K-B; 4 Kt xKtch, RxKt; 5 Q-K5, Resigns.

End-Game No. 699

Black 10 Pieces

White 10 Pieces
White to play and win
(The conclusion to Fine-Shalnawit, United States Championship just concluded.)

Chess Sets for American Prisoners of War

From H. Bronfin, Federal Chess Club and Volunteer Member of the War Service Committee, United States Department of Agriculture, Post 36, American Legion, Washington, D. C., comes a letter with an appeal that will touch every chess player:

Approximately 30,000 American boys are the "guests" of the Nazis in some 84 prison camps and 15 prison hospitals. Many of the men, especially those in prison hospitals, have little to do with their spare time, and the days seem almost endless. Materials to play chess and to learn the game would give them an outlet for many spare hours.

With this thought in mind, the United States Department of Agriculture Post No. 36 of the American Legion is sponsoring a movement to furnish American prisoners of war with chess books and with 1,000 chess sets. These will be distributed by the War Prisoners Aid of the Y. M. C. A. after being transported on neutral Red Cross ships and under the immediate supervision of the International Red Cross Committee. Should the funds donated exceed the amount required, the excess will be used to obtain chess materials for men in the United States military hospitals wherever located.

This worthy movement has been endorsed by other organizations and some contributions have already been received. Donations should be transmitted to the Prisoner of War Chess Fund, c/o Herbert H. Holland, Solicitor's Office, United States Department of Agriculture, South Building, Washington, D. C.

Championship Games

The leaders show how they made steady progress against the less skillful.

English Opening

Denker White	Isaacs Black	Denker White	Isaacs Black
1 P-QB4	Kt-KB3	20 Q-R4	Kt-Q2
2 Kt-QB3	P-KK3	21 Q-B4	Q-B3
3 P-Q4	P-Q4	22 Q-Kt3	P-K4
4 Kt-B3	B-Kt2	23 P xP	Kt xP
5 P-K3	Castles	24 B-B3	Kt xKtch
6 Q-Kt3	P-B3	25 BxKt	Q-B4
7 B-Q2	P-K3	26 Q-B7	B-B4
8 B-Q3	QKt-Q2	27 Q-Q8	B-K3
9 CastlesKR	R-K	28 RxQR	R-R
10 QR-B	Q-Kt3	29 R-Q	B-Kt3
11 Q-B2	Q-Q	30 Q-K7	P-KR3
12 KR-Q	Kt-Kt3	31 P-KR3	K-R2
13 P-QKt3	QKt-Q2	32 P-Q5	R-KKt
14 B-K2	B-B	33 B-KK14	Q-Kt4ch
15 P-K4	PxKP	34 K-R2	Q-K5
16 KtxP	KtxKt	35 Q-B6	B-B2ch
17 QxKt	Kt-B3	36 P-Kt3	Q-K8
18 Q-R4	Kt-Q2	37 BxB	Resigns
19 Q-Kt3	Kt-B3		

Queen's Gambit Declined

Almgren White	Fine Black	Almgren White	Fine Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	19 Q-B3	Kt-B2
2 P-QB4	P-K3	20 Kt-Q2	Kt-Q4
3 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	21 Q-KKt3	Kt-Kt5
4 B-Kt5	P-KR3	22 K-R	QR-Q
5 B-R4	B-KtSech	23 P-B4	Kt-B7
6 K-B1	P-B3	24 R-Kt	Kt-K6
7 P-K3	P-QKt4	25 Q-B2	Q-Q5
8 P-QR4	P-B3	26 Kt-Kt3	QxBP
9 B-K2	P-R3	27 RxR	RxR
10 Castles	B-Kt2	28 R-K	KtxP
11 Q-B2	B-K2	29 KtKt1	Q-KtSch
12 P-K4	Castles	30 K-B	BxB
13 P-K5	Kt-K	31 Kt-B5	Q-R6ch
14 BxB	QxB	32 K-Kt	R-Q5
15 Kt-K4	K-Q2	33 Q-B	R-KtSch
16 QR-Q	P-QB4	34 K-B2	R-Kt7ch
17 PxBP	KtxBP	Resigns	
18 KtxKt	QxKt		

Denker New Champion

Arnold Denker won the national championship, a point ahead of Reuben Fine whom he defeated in their individual encounter. Denker succeeds as champion Samuel Reshevsky, winner in 1936, 1938, 1940, and 1942, who was unable to compete.

Fred Keller Becomes State Chess Champ

Fred J. Keller of Belmont became the new Massachusetts State chess champion by winning the "Annual Championship Tournament" of the Massachusetts State Chess Association. The tournament just concluded resulted in a tie for second place between Harlow B. Daly, the former state champion, and E. Magri of the Boylston Chess Club. The final standing of the players:

Players	Won	Lost
Keller	8½	2½
Daly	8	3
Magri	8	3
Jacobs	7½	3½
Radspinner	7	4
Sturgis	6½	4½
Gring	6	5
Taylor	4½	6½
Dore	4	7
Mitchell	3½	7½
Bellamy	2½	8½
Owen	0	11

Minor League Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results May 12

International League
Rochester 8, Newark 1.
Syracuse 9, Montreal 2.
Buffalo 3, Jersey City 0.
Toronto 5, Baltimore 4, 10 innings.

American Association
Toledo 17, Minneapolis 4.
Milwaukee 16, Indianapolis 3.
Columbus 10, St. Paul 3.
Kansas City 4, Louisville 3.

Southern Association
Knoxville 7-6, Nashville 0-3.
New Orleans 12-6, Little Rock 10-5.
Atlanta 16, Chattanooga 7.
Birmingham 4, Memphis 2.

Eastern League
Hartford 3-0, Utica 2-2.
Elmira 7-1, Scranton 2-10.
Wilkes-Barre 11, Williamsport 8.
Albany 15, Binghamton 1.

Pacific Coast League
Portland 7, Hollywood 3.
San Diego 1, Los Angeles 0.
Sacramento 5, Oakland 4, 10 innings.
San Francisco 11-3, Seattle 2-13.

College Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results May 12
Bates 6, New Hampshire 5.
Williams 7, Middlebury 0.
Western Michigan 6, Notre Dame 5.
Minnesota 8, Illinois 5.

Rules Chief Against Any Changes Now

NEW YORK, May 12 (AP)—If the college football rules are changed this year, they'll have to change the chairman of the Rules Committee first.

That's the stand of Lieut. Col. William J. Bingham, the chairman in question as well as editor of the official NCAA Football Guide. Colonel Bingham outlines his ideas on code tinkering at the present time, and there is no "maybe" or "perhaps" about it. He's ag'in it, and that's that.

Abnormal Conditions

We've frequently expressed similar views, and for similar reasons, to wit: The game—any game—is being played today with a great number of the normal participants absent, and to change the rules under the circumstances would be something like taxation without representation, to give a general idea.

"The game is being played under abnormal conditions," Colonel Bingham says. "The time of practice is being cut down; a good many colleges are operating with smaller staffs; transportation has cut out the opportunity to do effective scouting; and coaches have come to the conclusion they have to spot the other team something. They are kicking the ball out of bounds on the kick-off, and this, of course, has upset the public.

Not a Standpatter

"It is not a part of football and will not be a part after the war. But I am not sold that the answer is a change in the rules, penalizing the kicking team, because the ball may be kicked out accidentally, and if it is then put in play in the middle of the field, it is pretty tough.

"I can assure you I am not a stand-patter and that when we have a meeting of the committee we will certainly go at this with our coats off. I am not committed to any restrictions, and I am willing to present for adoption anything that any of the other rules makers have found to improve the game, whether they have been thought out by the pros or the high schools.

"One thing that I feel they have lost sight of is that men who were coaching the game are now scattered all over the world, and they are playing the game under the rules which up to 1942 were considered okay."

Sound Reasoning

The Colonel adds that the committee voted almost unanimously not to hold a meeting this year, but that when it next meets he intends to keep it in session until all things that have been brewing the last two years have been discussed.

Far from getting panicky over the growing popularity of the pro game, Colonel Bingham says that if the college game can't stand on its own feet, well, it's just too bad, that's all. The public, he believes, will have more confidence in the rulings of a body that takes its time and refuses to be stampeded into hasty action.

All of which is sound reasoning.

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(Continued)

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MISSING PERSON—Miss Olive Barry, one-time resident of San Francisco, please communicate with Eric Lee, 304 Alameda Road, San Anselmo, Calif. Anyone knowing her whereabouts please communicate. Urgent.

JEWELERS

BIRTHSTONE for MAY, EMERALD
WIDMER, of 31 West Street, Boston

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOTION PICTURE FILMS

8 MM, 16 MM, and sound films rented, exchanged and sold; catalogue free. FRANK LANE CO., 5 LITTLE BLDG., BOSTON, MASS.

PECANS FOR SALE

NEW CROP, budded pecans, prepaid to you. Big pecans in shell 5 lbs. $2.98, 10 lbs. $5.49; shelled pecans 3 lbs. $3.75; 5 lbs. $5.99; 10 lbs. $11.49. Pecans in shell cracked free if desired. PHILS PECAN PLANTATION, Camilla, Georgia.

PEST CONTROL

ROACHES, rodents, termites eliminated. Guarantee Exterminating Co., 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C. Lo 5-6800. 24-hr. service. Suburban branches.

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
We Carry a Complete Stock of All Standard Makes Pens, Pencils, Sets, Engraving
PENCRAFT INC.
3rd Floor, 5 Bromfield St., Boston. LIB. 3913
While You Wait. Boston's Finest Pen Shop.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution
26 Ladd St., Watertown, Mass. Wat. 0768

ROOFERS

Repairs Carpenter Tile Work
H. BEERS, COL. 8104, MASS.

RUG CLEANING

RUGS CLEANED—STORED—REPAIRED
ATLAS CARPET CLEANING CO.
67th and Columbus Ave., N. Y. C. TR 7-0600

STENOGRAPHING SERVICE

ADELINE WHITCOMB
Public Stenographer Phone 3-1330
Dictation by telephone if desired.
Security Building Miami, Fla.

UPHOLSTERING

UPHOLSTERING, furniture polishing, repairing; upholstered furniture cleaned; work in homes. Norwitz, 35-40 82 St., Jackson Hts., N. Y. No. 9-2788.

CHAS. W. ANTON, Upholstering, Mattress Making, Cabinet Work. 114 Stoughton Street, Dorchester, Mass. COL. 2304.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

RADIO ENGINEER
40 yrs. of age, American, good appearance, married, 1 child; 18 yrs. of practical radio experience in the fields of broadcasting (5 to 50 k. w.); short wave (broadcast and c. w.); frequency modulation (broadcast and commercial); aeronautical radio (radio range, direction finders and landing equipment); have sound equipment and other radio and electronic fields; desires to make connection within the radio engineering field with postwar possibilities where salary will depend upon engineering ability and capacity for handling responsibility; will go any place within United States or Hawaii; can furnish best character and ability references. Write Box No. F-6, Suite 2906, 333 North Michigan, Chicago 1.

EXECUTIVE, now employed, with over 20 years' administrative experience in wholesale, export, and oil-producing businesses, including investments, offers his services in any of the following capacities: Manufacturers' agent, business or office manager, executive accountant, or investment counsellor; Boston preferred; salary $4500 per month. Christian Scientist; A-1 references. Box G-32, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED, position in summer camp by 1944 naval prep, school graduate, who has a few months available before government service; likes to work; references with own sail and motorboats on North Shore of Massachusetts. W. S. DUNN, Taber Academy, Marion, Mass.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED SOLDIER, 30 years, desires work on farm this summer; Protestant home and companionship primary; pay secondary; can drive car. Write Box G-37, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

GENTLEMAN, Protestant, desires to work week ends as companion to one confined to home. Phone TR. 4-4775. Write Box S-17, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

NEW YORK 7, NEW YORK
A PLACEMENT SERVICE
Executives, Sales and Office Personnel
Men, Women and Juniors
LOUISE C. HAHN, 280 BROADWAY.

Miami, Florida
HAMPTON PLACEMENT SERVICE
Vocational Counseling for Office Personnel
718 Lawyford Building

MFR'S REPRESENTATIVES

MANUFACTURERS' REPRESENTATIVE—J. A. THATCHERS, King House, Queen St., Brisbane, Australia. Est. 15 yrs. Agencies wanted soft goods and hardware.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

OPPORTUNITY desired for boy (12) to earn part or all his board in the country for summer; prefer Christian Scientists. Box G

CLASSIFIED
(Continued from previous page)

HELP WANTED—WOMEN HELP WANTED—WOMEN

VACATION EARNINGS!
TEEN-AGERS
(OVER 16)
TEACHERS, TOO!
Here are interesting ways to make your summer vacation count for victory as well as personal budget-profit. You can help us in the jobs that speed urgently needed supplies to FIGHTING FRONTS. We'll be glad to have you working with us. Send for descriptive folder with specific information about vacation jobs.
SUMMER JOBS THAT ARE PATRIOTIC
Take a Tip to Clip the Coupon Below— Paste It on a Penny Postal and Mail to
RAYTHEON
55 CHAPEL ST.
NEWTON 58
MASS.
RAYTHEON in NEWTON
Yes!
MANUFACTURERS OF RADIO TUBES
I expect to be available for summer work. Please send me descriptive folder advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.
NAME.....
ADDRESS.....

EXPERIENCED FILE CLERKS WANTED
Apply Treasurer's Office
107 Falmouth Street, Room 205
Boston, Massachusetts

TEACHERS for CALIFORNIA
Elementary teachers are in great demand. Easy wartime certification can be made permanent later by examinations.
TYPICAL LISTINGS FOR 1944

One Grade, beginner, oil town	$2200
One Grade, experienced, oil town	2350
Grade, village school	2140
Rural, many openings	1800 to 2000

KEMP AGENCY
681 Market Street San Francisco 5, Calif.

WANTED—An individual who likes to cook fresh vegetables from garden, do light housework; small, harmonious home; not servant, but willing, skilled worker, appreciating orderly home in beautiful Connecticut. Transportation to church Sun. and Wed. Write Box Z-7, Suite 1780, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

STENOGRAPHER-typist, steady employment, five-day week; pleasant office near The Christian Science Mother Church; state experience and qualifications; Christian Scientist preferred. Apply Box C-56, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CHEERFUL, reliable Protestant woman, working housekeeper; 2 in family; 7-room apartment; refs. Phone for appointment Lon. 3010. Box J-65, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston 15, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER
in greeting card house.
Permanent position for right person.
JESSIE McNICOL
18 Huntington Avenue, Boston.

HAIRDRESSER
FOR SELECT BACK BAY SHOP
Call CIR. 9830 for Interview

WANTED—Women who can do hand sewing; experience unnecessary. Write or call Cohan Foth & Stiffson, 136 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

HOUSEKEEPER — Girl or young woman; 2 adults, 2 children; fine home; good salary. 179-43 90th Road, Jamaica, L. I., N. Y. Rep. 9-2186.

SPANISH-English Stenographer, permanent position; state experience, salary desired. Write Box G-9, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

MOTHER'S helper, full or part time; live in; student or older woman; Protestant. Box J-60, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—Helper in small household; some knowledge of nursing; driving; light housework. Bea. 0877 (Boston).

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

TALENTED European clothes designer with wide experience and background cover, retail, wholesale and film companies. Advanced creative ideas. Proven successful. Loca. immaterial. Write Box M-19, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

REFINED widow desires position as companion; has traveled extensively; willing to go anywhere. Tel. Lex. 0182, or write MRS. D. BRUSH, 352 Marrett Road, Lexington.

HOUSEKEEPER desires position in small adult family; exp.; careful manager; highest refs. Box J-64, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SECRETARY, good background, broad experience, tactful, ability meet public. Write Box H-12, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

SELL DRESS GOODS to home sewers in your locality; also hosiery, underwear; commission; old established firm. Write for information. Buckley Bros. Co., Inc., 881 B'way, N. Y. 3, N. Y.

Alabama

BIRMINGHAM

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Phone 3-6661, 8 to 9 a. m.—6-7 p. m. daily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Betsy Ross BREAD
McGough Bakeries
3239 7TH AVENUE NORTH

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM
(Continued)

Quality Paints
Kem-Tone
Wallpaper
Decorative Accessories
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
2013 Third Avenue N. Phone 3-4125

JACKS COAL & TRANSFER CO.
All good grades of
COKE AND COAL
PHONE 3-0209

VISIT AT
Mme. Evelyn's
New TOWN and COUNTRY Shop
Birmingham, Ala.

Southern Dairies
Sealtest
ICE CREAM and MILK
Southern Dairies
605 Graymont Avenue North

MARTHA LIGHT Soprano
JOHN LIGHT Tenor
Concert—Opera—Instruction
7928 4th Avenue South Phone 9-7641

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
THE HOME OF COMPLETE ECONOMICAL CAR SERVICE
21st St. at Ave. B Phone 3-5164

MOBILE

"As Modern as Tomorrow"
Mary Anne Billie's
ROUGE BOX BEAUTY SHOPPES
130 N. ANN STREET 2-9757
155 CONTI STREET 2-9351

Gayfer's
MOBILE'S FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE
•
Style—Quality—Price

FRANK H. STOLL
• Men's
• Clothing
• Hats
• Furnishings
5 North Royal Street

MONTGOMERY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Dial 4409; hours: 8:30 to 10:30 a. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Sharman Service Station
201 So. Perry Street
•
Sinclair Products
Tire and Battery Service

ALABAMA

MONTGOMERY
(Continued)

Can there possibly be a satisfactory substitute for quality? TENNILLE'S ALWAYS KEEPS THIS SLOGAN on their minds and try to give you the most for your money.

FRANK TENNILLE'S FURNITURE COMPANY
Ready to Wear
Millinery
Shoes
Accessories

John danzicer. inc.
"Foremost Fashions"
106 Dexter Ave. Phone 2-2956

FANNIN'S
Home of
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes
Montgomery's Fastest Growing Men's Store
16 Montgomery Street 7221

Family Wash Service
Empire Laundry
Phone 6616

Florida

BRADENTON

Bradentown Hardware Co.
GENERAL HARDWARE
815-817 12th Street
Buy War Bonds

LILLIE MAE SHOPPE
LILLIE MAE KNIGHT, Owner
Millinery - Ready-to-Wear
Hosiery
Phone 35-201 519 13th Street

DAYTONA BEACH

Daytona Sheet Metal Works
ROOFING—HEATING
Johns-Manville—Barrett Roofing
Duo-Therm—Sunbeam Furnaces
Petro-NoKol Oil Burners
116 So. Segrave Daytona Beach Ph. 2810

THE BOOTERY
Selby Arch Preserver and Enna Jettick Shoes for Women
BAGS, COSTUME JEWELRY
120 S. Beach St. Phone 858

FORT LAUDERDALE

For All Food
BARLITT'S MARKET
811 E. Las Olas Boulevard
PHONE 44

ORR'S LETTER SERVICE
Mimeographing, Notary Public
Stenographic Service
206 Blount Building Phone 165

MARGO'S BEAUTY SALON
Prices pleasing to your pocketbook
Specialising Permanent Waves
Senior Operators
217 S. W. First Avenue Lauderdale Hotel Phone 41

PONCE DE LEON BEAUTY SALON
Featuring the
HELENE-CURTIS
COLD PERMANENT WAVES
145 E. Las Olas Blvd. Phone 1552

GENERAL RADIO
Radio Sales—Sound Systems
Guaranteed Repairing
CARL V. SCHWERDT
701 E. Las Olas Blvd. Phone 131

CUSTER'S
Fish and Poultry Market
Quality Service
115 S. W. Second St. Phone 74
Fort Lauderdale, Florida

J. D. BRYAN INSURANCE AGENCY
LAUDERDALE ABSTRACT & GUARANTY TITLE COMPANY
Fort Lauderdale, Florida
227 South Andrews Avenue

Fort Lauderdale
FURNITURE CO.
COURTESY—PRICE—QUALITY
229 S. E. 1st Ave. Phone 351
Opp. Governors' Club Hotel

FORT MYERS

HOME SUPPLY STORE
Quality Foods Our Motto
Birds Eye Frosted Foods
PROMPT DELIVERY

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Phone 5-7087 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily. Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
28 East Adams Street Phone 5-7200

"There's a MATERIAL Difference"
BOND-HOWELL LUMBER COMPANY
Building Materials—Hardware
DEVOE PAINTS
600 East Eighth Street Phone 5-3488

MIAMI

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 32445, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

Shop 2 SOUTH FLORIDA STORES MIAMI and FT. LAUDERDALE
SEARS-MIAMI First
It's the SMART way to save!
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
BY
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 2-1090
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 413

Economy Exterminators
Truly Nolen
Miami: Tel. 2-2555
Miami Beach: Tel. 5-7171

Fine Furniture
Since 1925
DRAPERIES, FLOOR COVERINGS
UPHOLSTERING, LARGE SELECTION
Open 9-5 daily
RICHARD PLUMER
135 N. E. 40th St., Miami Phone 7-8714

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 3-2060

SEYBOLD INSURANCE AGENCY, Inc.
Insurance for Everything
404 Seybold Bldg. Phone 3-4751

Skagseth Stationery Co.
Miami: 53 N. E. First St. Tel. 2-8491
Miami Beach: 1432 Washington Ave. Tel. 5-2680

ORLANDO

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

Dickson-Ives
The Woman's Store
Southland Fashions
For the New 1944 Season
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

Phone 5626
How-Ann Dairy
Grade A Raw and Pasteurized Milk

SARASOTA

Luncheonette Candies
Badger's
At Five Points
Visit Our Cosmetic Bar
Stationery Beach Supplies

ST. PETERSBURG

Pinellas Printing & Stationery Co., Inc.
265 Central Avenue Phone 4104
Next door to the Christian Science Reading Room

Crossword Quiz Answers

W	I	C	H	I	T	A
H	▨	R	O	D	▨	G
I	▨	A	B	O	D	E
T	A	T	▨	L	I	D
T	I	C	K	▨	R	
I	S	H	▨	S	K	Y
E	▨	I	D	A	▨	E
R	A	T	▨	R	I	A
	B	▨	P	A	R	R
F	E	B	▨	S	A	L
I	D	A	H	O	▨	I
L	▨	S	A	T	▨	N
M	U	S	T	A	N	G

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FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Tel. St. Petersburg 92-601 10 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The STAR MARKET
"MELVIN L. SWANSON, Owner"
Home Cooked Foods • Quality Meats
Groceries • Fruits • Fresh Vegetables
700 4th St. North Phone 8976

MOVERS
Local and Long Distance
Southern Transfer & Storage Co. Incorporated
2161 Fifth Ave. South, St. Petersburg, Fla.

MYRICK'S
INTERIOR DECORATORS
243 Central Avenue
Phone 5365

Lowe Brothers
PAINTS & VARNISHES
1206 Fifth Ave. N. Phone 8622

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone 8-1943 9 to 12 daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Meet and Eat at
The Ritzcliff Cafeteria
IN THE Y. M. C. A. BUILDING
310-312 Zack Street
Owned by Rit and Clif Chambers

Florida's Fabric Center
ESSRIG'S EXCLUSIFABRICS
808 FRANKLIN STREET

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street

TERRACE GIFT & Flower Shop
Hotel Tampa Terrace Ph. 3023

Tampa's Leading Store for Men
FRANKLIN AT ZACK
WOLF BROS., Inc.

SAVE AT Sears in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.

WEST PALM BEACH

Furniture
Interiors
Draperies
Upholstering
Slip Covers
HARRISON SNIDER
INCORPORATED
121 Lakeview Avenue
West Palm Beach, Fla.

INSURANCE
INSURANCE ENGINEERING
B.D. COLE INC
CONSTANT SERVICE
WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

The Book Store
•
HALSEY AND GRIFFITH
Stationery
•
313-17 Datura Street Phone 3883

Sonny Boy's Fruit Co.
Bonded Packers and Shippers
DELIVERY GUARANTEED
Featuring Florida Fruits—State Inspected Indian River Oranges, Grapefruit and Tangerines in Gift Boxes
2702 SO. DIXIE AT BELVEDERE ROAD

GOLDSMITH'S
The Store for Men
WEST PALM BEACH—FLORIDA

Cater Furniture
WE WANT YOUR BUSINESS
333 Datura Street and
200 So. Poinsetta

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Milk—Cream—Ice Cream
West Palm Beach

FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH
(Continued)

Anthony's
313 Clematis
West Palm Beach, Fla.
A home-owned, home-operated store. Highest quality apparel for men, women and children.

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Phone CH 3619, 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Gresham's
HOME of FLOWERS
Fox Theatre Building
652 Peachtree Street
VERNON 5818

Colonial
Phone Hemlock 1181
"Say It with Flowers"
Peachtree at 12th Street
BUY MORE WAR BONDS

READY-TO-WEAR
Millinery—Accessories
J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Atlanta, Ga.

Weinstock's INC.
ATLANTA'S FAVORITE FLOWER SHOP
For Flowers 9 Peachtree St. Phone Walnut 0068

OUR CHICKEN PAN PIE
made us famous
RHODES RESTAURANT
at Rhodes Center
and Lucy Wood Cafeteria
64 Marietta Opposite Georgia Power Co.

Make the 3-Step Test
In Lovely Light
RHYTHM STEP SHOES
Buck's
214 Peachtree Corner Cain

HUBBARD PRINTING CO.
Good Printing
146 Marietta Street Wa. 3937
LAYOUTS ART WORK
TYPOGRAPHY

Pest Control
We definitely eliminate
Any pest—home or business
Call
FRED A. YORK
Walnut 8343 27 Peachtree Arcade
Distributor for Rose Exterminator Co.

MACON

WILLIAMS JEWELRY COMPANY
Jewelers
and Silversmiths
451 Cherry Street, Macon, Ga.
"Buy War Bonds to help keep America free"

FREEMAN'S BEAUTY SHOP
Phone 4083—4084 502 Walnut St.

Jon Kleell
One Price to All
Correct Fashions
for Men, Women, Misses and Boys

Crescent Laundry Co.
Known for Quality Work
PHONE 16
LAUNDRY — DRY CLEANING
DYEING

For Complete Service
BOB STEVENS
Service Station and Garage
Cor Second and Walnut Phone 6678

Frank Irby
Plumbing and Heating
Repairing a Specialty
Bus. Ph. 3216—Res. Ph. 2587-J
568 MULBERRY STREET

OGDEN'S
REFRIGERATION and RADIO SERVICE
Phone 3869 212 Cotton Ave.

GEORGIA

MACON
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone 70, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

It costs less to furnish your home at
STERCHI'S
Cherry at Broadway

The Union
Macon's Style Center
Call Us
Paints, Wallpaper and Kem-Tone
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
456 Second Street Phone 6367

No. Carolina

CHARLOTTE

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Auto and Home Supplies
Expert Tire Recapping
B. F. GOODRICH SILVERTOWN STORES
PHONE 3-4134

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
SYMBOL Laundry Cleaning
Suits and Dresses Handled to Perfection
DIAL 3-5191

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN

South Africa's Smartest Departmental Stores
Cleghorns
• CAPE TOWN
• PORT ELIZABETH
• JOHANNESBURG
FOR
CHIC MILLINERY
The Newest Ideas in Shapes, Shades and Effects
CAFES AND REST ROOMS FOR VISITORS
Cleghorn and Harris Ltd.

Ladies' Clothes of Distinction
can always be found at
Louies
DAY, DINNER AND EVENING WEAR
MILLINERY A SPECIALITY

LOUIE et CIE
26 ADDERLEY ST., CAPE TOWN
(Opp. Visitors' Bureau)

Head Office and Works
3 Draklow St., Woodstock Phone 5-1846
The Model
Quality + Service Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

LÉDOR
For the better class Millinery. Coats Afternoon and Evening Gowns and dainty Underwear, go to
LÉDOR
98 Adderley Street

DURBAN

Watches—Jewellery—Gifts
for every occasion
DIAMOND ENGAGEMENT RINGS
SMITH'S ELECTRIC CLOCKS
LOVELL S. ROBERTSON
9 Castle Arcade Phone 23484

For Fire, Motor, Marine and every class of
INSURANCE
LONDON & SCOTTISH ASSURANCE CORPORATION LIMITED
Club Arcade Durban

Union of South Africa

DURBAN
(Continued)

THE DEPARTMENTAL STORE WITH AN IDEAL
At Your Service—Cheerily—Always
DURBAN & DISTRICT CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.
Provisions, Groceries, Soft Goods, Shoes, Linoleums, Showroom—Tea Room—Kitchen Requisites.
235, PINE STREET PHONE 20521

GLADDEN EVERY DAY WITH FLOWERS FROM
HOWDENS
(Manageress: Miss Molly Mills)
Florists and Nurserymen
Distinctive Quality and Service
333, West St. Phone 28321
Residence—85118

MRS. M. BOLT
Ladies' Hairdressing Salon
Most Up-to-Date Methods.
Try Our New Machineless Permanent Waving.
No Wires — No Worry.
At O.K. Bazaars, 285, West St. Phone 25479

FULLER BATTERIES
S. R. SMITH & CO.
We specialize in:—Battery Charging, Car Electrical, Refrigerator and Stove Repairs. We buy and sell second hand refrigerators and stoves. All second hand machines fully guaranteed.
39, Gale St. (Bet. Moore and Berea Roads) Phone 22487

JOHANNESBURG

Our policy in six words
Dependable Goods · Utmost Values
Friendly Service
JOHN ORR & CO.

BEAUTY CULTURE and Becoming Coiffures
Fundamentals of good living
Enjoy the perfect grooming of a well arranged coiffure and efficient Beauty Culture under the skilled hands of the able assistants at
THE DORIS HOSE BEAUTY SALON
GWENDOLYN'S HAIRDRESSING SALON
Third Floor, Essanby House, Jeppe Street, Johannesburg
Phone 22-9477 Open all day Wednesday

You Get A Good Deal at
MODERN ARTISTIC FURNITURE POTTERY
HEN WOOD
Domestic Hardware, Tools, etc.
JOHANNESBURG and DURBAN

For Dependable Tailoring
Shop at
McCULLAGH & BOTHWELL
Suits to Measure
£7. 7/- to £10. 10/-
44 Rissik Street JOHANNESBURG

Tel. 29-1222 P. O. Box 1323
Fleurette Florist
—For Quality and Service—
Wimpole Chambers
Kruis & Bree Streets
Johannesburg

Anna Gabler,
PIANOFORTE—THEORY—REPERTOIRE
Continental Diplomas
15 King Edward Street Kensington Johannesburg HONE 24-4497

Slater, Jones & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
25 Joubert St., Johannesburg
The Footwear people reputed for better value in ladies', gentlemen's and children's quality shoes.

Phone 24-2042
CAMPBELL'S GARAGES (Pty.) Ltd.
Garaging, Servicing, Repairs
HIRE A CAR — DRIVE YOURSELF
Cor. Rissik & De Villiers Sts., Opp. Park Station, Johannesburg.

ADIE & CO.
Cor. Jeppe and Joubert Streets
SPECIALISTS IN OUTSIZE FROCKS, SUITS and TWO-PIECE ENSEMBLES

PIETERMARITZBURG

DRESS HARPER'S WAY
HARPER'S
THE MAN'S SHOP
279, Church St. Phone 3153

H. V. MARSH Ltd.
For Your Requirements in
Building Materials
P. O. Box 253 Phone 3236-3237
183, Pietermaritz Street

SEE NEXT PAGE

Union of South Africa

PIETERMARITZBURG
(Continued)

Hooper Motors Pty. Ltd.
Sales on Service
OLDSMOBILE
VAUXHALL
CADILLAC
G. M. C. TRUCKS
195 Commercial Road, Maritzburg
Phone: Day Service 4189, Night 3895
Head Office: 179-181 West St., Durban
GOOD USED CARS

P.S. Fully equipped workshop for all classes of repairs. Expert mechanics.
PETROL • OILS
ALL MOTOR SUPPLIES

For Pre-eminent Provisions
Popularly Priced.
HOWARD, WHITE & CO.
"The Home of Good Things to Eat"
157-159, Church St. Phone 2773
and
Scottsville Phone 2995

THOS. BARLOW & SONS
S. A., LTD.
Electrical Engineers and Contractors
Agents for Moffat's Electrical Ranges
190, Church Street Phone 3288

WATSON'S GARAGE
(Proprietor G. D. Watson)
Genuine Workmanship
Accessories, Petrol, Oils, etc.
27, COMMERCIAL ROAD PHONE 2810

PRETORIA

Pretoria's Most Progressive Departmental Store
BECKETT MURRAY & CO.
(PTY.) LTD.
298 Church Street, Pretoria
Phone 2-5631
and
10, Van Wyk Street, Roodepoort
Where quality goods cost less

BRAYS RELIANCE LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS
387, Maltzam Street, Pretoria West
for hygienic Service and satisfaction
Phones:
2,8282, 2,4714, 2,9093

Pretoria Florists
(PTY.) LTD.
Trading as
SOUTHCOMB Florist
3, Koedoe Arcade, Pretoria
Choice and Rare
Flowers
in Season
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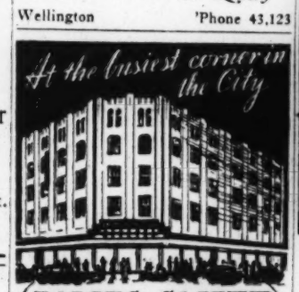

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Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Monitor Camera Club from F. R. Winstone, A. R. P. S., Bristol, England

Origin of 'Cock and Bull' Stories?

The famous signs of the "Cock" and "Bull" hotels as they appear in Stony Stratford, Buckinghamshire. The expression "Cock-and-bull story" is believed to have come from these two adjacent hostelries, because of their owners' gifts as competitive raconteurs. The nearer sign is considered a fine example of eighteenth-century blacksmith's art.

In Lighter Vein

Dressing Up

One hillbilly's wife is visiting another's and the hostess calls the visitor's attention to some gossamer hangings across the empty window space.

"New curtains, eh," sniffs the visitor. "Gittin' a mite high-toned, ain't ye?"

"Naw," says the hostess. "Just got us a new spider."—John Straley in Investment Dealers' Digest.

Reassuring

His dad had some chickens and little Freddie volunteered to distribute the eggs. A neighbor ordered a dozen and Freddie brought a few over in the morning, explaining that was all they had just then but he would bring over the rest in the evening, hastening to add, "The chickens are working on them now!"

Polite Rebuke

The new recruit was late for parade. "Well, it's so nice to see you, soldier," said the sergeant with a snarl. "We so feared you had signed a separate peace."—Wall Street Journal.

'Our Little Girl'

Tiny Margaret O'Brien, MGM starlet, has been chosen the pin-up girl of the officers and men of the United States submarine S-13. The crew informed Margaret in a letter that she's been chosen official sweetheart of the ship. The letter ended, "To us you will always be 'our little girl.'"

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Reamer Keller

"The heels are adjustable, depending on the size of your date"

Daily Anecdote

Abundant Proof

When Thomas Reed was Speaker of the House of Representatives, he went one day into a Washington barbershop for a shave. After the Negro barber had finished, the latter tried to find a way of selling some hair tonic to his customer.

"Hair purty thin, suh," said he, touching the fringe of hair around Mr. Reed's bald pate. "Been that way long?"

"I was born that way," replied Reed. "Afterward I enjoyed a brief period of hirsute efflorescence, but it did not last."

The barber gasped and said no more. Later some one told him he had shaved the Speaker of the House.

"Speakah!" he exclaimed. "Don't I know dat? I should say he was a speakah, sure 'nuf!"

Explanation Is All

Hermann Goering is reported to have roughly jostled an Italian gentleman of dignified bearing while on a visit to Rome, and the latter, failing to recognize the massive Marshal for the moment, demanded an apology.

Arrogantly, Nazi number two snapped: "I am Hermann Goering. Now what have you to say to that?"

The Italian nobleman bowed. "As an excuse that is not enough," he said, "but as an explanation it is ample."

Brevities

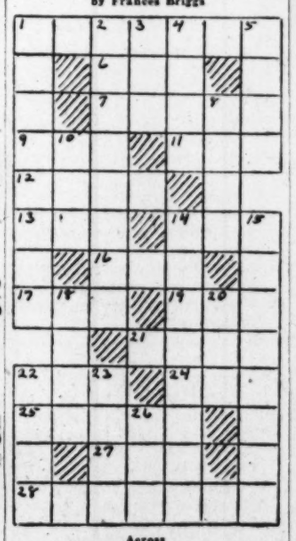
The Germans must be chuckling over the clever trick they are playing on the Russians. They are making Stalin use up all his gunpowder to fire victory salutes. —Brubaker in The New Yorker.

The leading candidates' reluctance to take off their coats and get into the fight may be merely a result of the shortage of coat-hangers.—The Boston Globe.

Having a business taken over by the Government, however, produces a great deal of favorable publicity.—The Indianapolis News.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—What is second largest city of Kansas?
6—Spare what and spoil the child?
7—An abiding place is what?
9—Those who use a shuttle in making a kind of knotted lace do what?
11—Cover.
12—What arachnid has six legs when young, eight in adult stage?
13—Adjective suffix.
14—"Heaven's ebon vault" in Shelley's poem is what?
16—What is name of heroine in Tennyson's poem "The Princess"?
17—Old woman who found crooked sixpence wanted what creature to gnaw rope?
19—Creek.
21—Young salmon is called what?
23—One born in what month has the primrose for birth flower (abbr.)?
24—What is an East Indian timber tree?
25—What State bounds Wyoming on west?
27—Perched.
28—What is the small, hardy, half-wild horse of Texas, New Mexico, etc.?

Down
1—What American poet wrote "The Bridal of Pennacook"?
2—Who is Scrooge's clerk in Dickens's "Christmas Carol"?
3—Male ferret is called what?
4—What is a heathen deity?
5—Old.
8—What is a short sword or dagger?
10—Three-toed sloths.
14—What is a coast town of Florida?
15—What do you call an animal one year old, or in second year of its age?
18—In bed.
20—Man's name.
22—A thin covering is what?
23—What is Faramon's singing voice in opera "Thais"?
26—Head covering.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Do You Have a Help Problem?

Here's How One Restaurant Owner Solved His

Santa Fe, N. M.

In a small New Mexican town, a restaurant owner has solved the help problem in an ingenious and amusing way. He employs an entire Spanish-American family for as many odd hours as they can give. In return, the family of six receives three good meals a day and hourly wages for the working members.

The "papá" comes in at 6 a. m., starts the fires, sweeps out and gets breakfast started. When he leaves at 7, in walk the two older girls, who serve breakfast. When they leave for school about 9, in comes "mamacita" with all the younger brood. The children make themselves very much at home around the place while "mamacita" cooks, washes dishes and serves until the older girls return from school in mid-afternoon. Home she goes to her own little adobe house while the girls carry on with "papá," who has finished his day's work at 6.

This pooling of an entire family's available work hours has benefited the family, the restaurant owner and the patrons of the little eating place. Many a chuckle savors the good food as the versatile family bobs in and out on its sandwiched work hours.

Exceptions

Europe is not heavily forested; only Russia, Finland, Sweden, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia have enough for significant exportation.

NEWS ITEM— SINCE MOST EVERY ONE SEEMS TO BE GETTING MEDALS, LET'S NOT FORGET THE FOLLOWING

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LT. VAN DELM

Just for Fun—*Participation?* By O'MALLEY

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Boss Asked for That* By RODGERS

The Boss was quite indignant when we found his pet airplane model in the trash pile—
"I wish you'd tell me before you take anything out of my room," he told his mother—
"I'll be glad to!" Mrs. Simpson agreed. "We're just taking your rug out now!"
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Captain Flies a Distress Signal* By THE HAGERS

Upon my cabin door I knocked; I tried the knob and found it locked.
"Is that you, Waddles?" Bill replied, As, cautiously, he peered outside.
He pulled me in. "It's you, all right!" Then shut the door and locked it tight.
"Bill, what's the trouble? Please explain!" "I can in two words, mate. Miss Jayne!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Last Call

The time has come when Hitler's satellites — Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania and Finland — must compare the costs of getting out of the war with the costs of staying in. The warning, issued jointly to them by the United States, Britain and Russia, is more impressive than any number of warnings that might be issued separately. It tells them the Allies will not easily be split when the question of postwar treatment of these satellites arises.

The warning — an adroitly timed piece of political warfare — demands not a mere retirement from participation in Axis fortunes, which are fast becoming misfortunes, but a move taken in time to hinder and embarrass the Nazis. Even if not heeded by the four governments addressed, it is bound to encourage desertions in their armies, strikes in their industries, disorders among the civilian populations.

The desertions, strikes and disorders may invite Nazi "justice," as would orders from the governments to their forces and peoples to refuse en masse to render further assistance to Hitler. But it is doubtful if even a large-scale, organized and officially-approved move of this kind would bring greater suffering on the soldiery and peoples of these countries than would continued futile battling beside their German overlords. Even the loss of human life in mass executions could hardly equal that which would befall satellite armies pushed by the Nazis to the receding walls of Europe's besieged prison.

In issuing the warning, the Allies probably did not overlook the fact that between some of the satellites, Romania and Hungary for example, there are bitter and age-long disputes about territory and minorities. In fact none of the three nations in southeastern Europe can afford to see any other of their number steal a march toward the Allied camp.

For Finland the statement represents a further setback. Finnish leaders who would not heed American warnings because they were not satisfied with Russian terms, now find America officially associated with Russia in the demand that Finland withdraw from the war.

In all these countries there are many people who never did approve of their governments' position in the war. The Allied warning is a signal to them to mobilize their underground movements swiftly and to strike boldly. And it is a suggestion to the Nazi authorities that they may need a lot of good Germans elsewhere than on the perimeter of their crumbling medieval empire.

Help for Family Farming

A certain school of thought has predicted a shrinking role for family farming in America's agricultural economy. Such predictions do not give adequate consideration to four factors which, in the future, may vitally affect the Nation's 3,000,000 "family farms."

First, when victory comes, farm-machinery manufacturers will be ready for production of machines to handle small acreages. Experimentation has already taken place and plans are ready. These small machines will enable most family farms to dispense with horse and mule power. Moreover, machine power will free from three to five acres formerly set aside for grass and grain.

Second, co-operative buying and selling groups in rural areas should help farm families to overcome one great economic handicap. With a few notable exceptions, small-scale food producers have bought supplies and equipment at retail price levels and sold their products at wholesale. It has been demonstrated that a correctly organized and efficiently managed co-operative can materially reduce this spread in prices.

Third, the new science of chemurgy (the utilization of farm crops for industrial purposes) has already advanced to the point where cereal crops, timber, legumes, fruit, and nut crops are increasingly flowing into other channels than food consumption. This should mean increased demand and increased farm income.

Lastly, the spread of electric power lines over the secondary roads and by-ways of rural areas will not only improve farm homes but will give the general farm, with its dependence on a small herd of cows, hens, and pigs, a chance to thresh and grind home-grown grains. Many a family farm might find the difference between a fair income and a bare living in this one item alone.

Obviously it does not yet seem time to bid farewell to farming as a way of life.

Italy and Invasion

The Allies in Italy are out to destroy twenty-five Nazi divisions. The offensive just launched does not necessarily aim at Rome or any other territorial objective. It aims to keep in Italy the soldiers Hitler sent there, to wear them down, cause them to exhaust their reserves, and finally to enter most of their names in the Allied "guest" book.

No matter how furiously the Germans fight, they must lose a battle in which they are already so largely cut off from supplies. In fact, the more furiously they fight the sooner they may lose it. For Allied authorities have already announced that all railroad yards below Florence have been knocked out by Allied bombing.

The Allies have been preparing this blow for some time. Armies have been regrouped, matériel assembled in great quantities. General Alexander has told his troops that their guns and tanks far outnumber those of the enemy and has promised them the support of "overwhelming" air forces.

The Allies have not only some Germans to capture in Italy but some military prestige as well. It does not look as if this battle is going to be another long stalemate. But even that, provided the Allied thrusts are vigorous enough to keep the Germans busy in Italy, would serve importantly in the over-all pattern of invasion.

The Little Flower

New York's Board of Estimate could do nothing else, of course, than turn down the perfumer's offer of $25,000 a year for the privilege of sponsoring Fiorello La Guardia's weekly radiocasts. A man—and a very good Mayor we might add—whose first name is translated "Little Flower" just could not broadcast for Coty's.

Nor is the subject matter of his weekly talks generally in line with the sweet scents and heady glamour that surround the perfume business. It is, in fact, somewhat difficult to describe the Mayor's weekly talks.

His relations with the press having become a mite strained, the Mayor resorted to the municipal radio station to dole out his budget of news. These reports begin with the somewhat cryptic salutation, "Patience and fortitude." The range is as wide and active as the Mayor's thoughts. If eggs are unjustifiably high he advises housewives to stop buying for a few days to bring prices down, and they do. He frequently lectures on morals and mores.

But, in general, the Mayor tries to describe the hows and why of his stewardship of the Melting Pot and the audience response is quite good, if judging by nothing else than the offers to sponsor his talks on a commercial station. It seems to be a useful service, but it doesn't appear that it would be made any more useful—and perhaps it might be less so—if commercially sponsored.

A Day for Wacs

Wacs everywhere observe their second anniversary as a military organization Monday, May 15. In England, helping to send fleets of airplanes over the invasion coasts, working close behind Italian front lines, and in United States Army camps and elsewhere, they can review with real satisfaction their record of unstinted service during the past two years.

Since the inception of the Corps in 1942, enlistments have grown from a handful of officers to 70,000 servicewomen. So efficiently have they performed the 239 jobs assigned them, that Army requests to "Send us more Wacs" have now prompted a drive for a Corps of 500,000.

What leads most Wacs to enlist may be gathered from two comments. "People just don't let a thing like this war go on and not do something about it," said Pvt. Margaret H. Maloney of Rochester, N. Y., who was decorated for bravery in North Africa. A WAC recruit leaving for a training camp remarked, "I can't let my husband fight this war without doing my share too."

When Americans pay tribute this Monday to the Women's Army Corps and their bright record, they can burnish their own awareness of the patriotic sacrifices required to win the war.

A natural science note says there are 3,500 species of ants. Sometimes we think it's just as well that there's a war on and we can't go picnicking.

Patience, Adolf. You will know the worst in a few days.

"Out of the fire . . ."

Our Readers Say—

"All for One"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Responding to Gizella Von Waltherr's letter to The Christian Science Monitor, inquiring "What can unorganized individuals do to assure that it [war] shall never happen again?" it seems to me the first thing is to organize the people of the world. We should begin right where we are to organize an army of honest right-thinking, right-acting individuals and continue until we shall have the whole world conscious of what real unity is.

Heretofore the peoples of the world have thought that good should take care of itself, but we have since learned that the forces of good should unite, in order to destroy the already organized forces of evil.

We endorse the motto: "All for one and one for all."

HELEN C. WATKINS, Chairman,
World Citizenship Movement

Portland, Ore.

To Overcome Evil With Good

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The public finds it necessary to contact Negroes in new posts of service more and more, particularly in urban districts. It must be observed that they are not only frequently sullen faced but very near to being insolent in their attitudes.

The writer does not feel it is the fault of the Negroes but of vicious propaganda distributed among them. They have been organized into large groups and deliberately misinformed as to their relations with the whites. An age-old sense of grievance has been fed and exploited.

Why can't this be met by the systematic organization of the Negroes into other groups that they may be sincerely, wisely and lovingly taught the truth about this relationship of white and black? It would be of inestimable value if this could be done throughout the Nation. Let civic groups sponsor such meetings with the intent to correct and heal the damage done by evil propaganda.

The natural kindliness of the black race would undoubtedly respond to truthful propaganda of fairness, justice and good will.

MAUDE DE VERSE NEWTON

Kansas City, Mo.

Socialized Medicine

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am concerned about a tyranny in the making on the home front. I refer to the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill to socialize healing, to regiment the American people under a compulsory system taking over their inalienable responsibility and privilege to promote their own health in their own way, pestilence alone excepted.

As a regular reader of The Christian Science Monitor I have been heartened by the news and editorials exposing this attempted tyranny; but to my reaction only superficial approaches have been made to the vital subject. For instance, the proposal's effect upon the private arts of healing, while important, is not the major concern.

To my mind any purely political opposition to socialized healing, however fundamental, is superficial in comparison with the real basis of opposition. The Wagner-Murray-Dingell proposal invades a field exempted from political action by the Bill of Rights. In a word, healing is a severely personal responsibility and right, being fundamentally of a religious content whose abridgment by the State is in violation of freedom of religion.

If the law makers accept the basic fallacy of socialized healing that health is primarily of monetary consideration, and therefore Americans must be compelled to set aside money for healing, they will face the stultifying fact that during the depression when the American people had the least money they enjoyed their highest degree of health.

In opposing an overt threat to freedom of religion, let us hope the American people will challenge tyranny in whatever guise or place.

ROBERT H. SCOTT

Louisville, Ky.

This newspaper assumes no responsibilities for statements of opinions in letters from its readers.

Global Geography

This is the time when every mapmaker can have his day—and some strange days they are, betimes. But once in a purple moon comes a cartographer who can combine sound scholarship and colorful pictorial popularization. Flourish of atlas leaves: enter Dr. Erwin Raisz, lecturer in cartography of the Institute of Geographical Exploration, Harvard University.

His ATLAS OF GLOBAL GEOGRAPHY (New York: Harpers. $3.50) makes geography come as alive as anything we've seen. He is aware that the oblique orthographic projection—which is how the world looks if seen at an angle and from a height—is objected to by some draughtsmen.

But in Dr Raisz's hands the projection serves to focus interest upon the particular areas he wishes to depict, without the distortion so common to many more "modern" map designs.

Dr. Raisz is here concerned essentially with the world in its larger significance. Continents and oceans, peoples and empires, are bases for his classification. And the pages simply bristle with deftly handled miscellanea, ranging from a thumb-nail sketch of Balinese dancers or a chart of the monsoon in Mandalay to what makes rain and where do the Nomads live.

Pictorialization of world problems ranging from the distribution of agriculture and natural resources to modern geopolitics comprises an important section of his maps.

Compression sometimes results in over-simplification, as when Dr. Raisz implies that the entire central area of South America is capable of agricultural development. There's still a lot of it that seems relatively untamable.

Gx.

Mirror of World Opinion

Faith in America

Our Government is committed to Christianity. Our Declaration of Independence, all great writings and utterances of our founding forefathers; our immortal Lincoln; reflect a faith in God first, last, and throughout.

"Indeed," states "Life's" editor, "many American statesmen beginning with John Adams have believed that the American nation is not a thing in itself like other nations, but an instrument in God's hand to advance the cause of freedom."

Good signs are appearing. Public utterances contain increasing evidence of a reliance on deity. Newspapers are learning that their readers welcome the spiritual guidance of Biblical references.

How proud we may be of our own "grass roots" environment with its quiet church surroundings. Out of such flows the strength of our national institutions. . . . We increase our faith in America by seeing God as the Father of all, and by the practice of the wholesome ethics taught by the Master.

There is no separating our faith in America from our faith in God, for in both we "live and move and have our being."—*Colusa (Calif.) Daily Times.*

Bibles for Nazis

A citizen of Waterloo, Iowa, assumes a wise as well as humanitarian course of action toward the Germans who are confined at Camp Hearne, Texas. He has shipped 300 pounds of used Bibles and hymnals to the Texas camp in order to "teach the American way of life, so they will come out of their imprisonment better men, to live in a better postwar world. We must show them how un-Christian their Nazi ideals are."

This is not only a Christian but a truly mature view to take of the treatment accorded these unwanted guests.—*The Union Signal*, Evanston, Ill.

Inspirational Times

Somehow, warfare, and especially modern warfare, seems to develop qualities of resourcefulness, courage, and the ability to inspire people to work together and give their best. What would happen if we found the way to inspire people in this way in time of peace? Find the way to do this and you have the answer to winning the peace. —*Transcona (Manitoba) News.*

Has the Executive Too Much Power?

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Mary Hornaday

Congress and the American people are not through with the Montgomery Ward case.

When Senate and House committees begin to investigate the Executive's recent seizure and "hot potato" return of the company's Chicago plant, the chief issue will be the wartime powers of the President.

Has Congress given the Executive too much power? Has President Roosevelt exceeded the powers given him?

The courts might have had an opportunity to answer the last question had not the Government abruptly ended its operation of the mail-order firm after the union election. As it is, Congress will mull over both questions and the issue will be carried back to the country in the coming elections.

On Leon Henderson's recommendation we have delved into George Foot Milton's "The Use of Presidential Power, 1789-1943," in connection with this big current issue.

Mr. Milton, were he writing today, would undoubtedly add a chapter on Attorney General Biddle's breath-taking description of the wartime powers he says Congress has given President Roosevelt. Here are some the Attorney General mentioned in his argument before the court:

> That "no business or property is immune to a Presidential order."
>
> That the Government "does not need a court order to take possession."
>
> That the President, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, has the power and responsibility, irrespective of any statutes.

There is no doubt that the country has been deeply aroused by the Montgomery Ward case in general and such assertions in particular. Farmers, the chief patrons of the mail-order firm, feel sympathy for the company. Small business men wonder if the Government could now march in and take over their plants. Behind all the doubts as to the wisdom of the Government's action is a not unjustified suspicion that President Roosevelt has always been more friendly to labor than to management.

President Roosevelt is probably right in saying that the general public doesn't know all the facts in the Montgomery Ward case, but it isn't, as he contended, that the newspapers and radio haven't given these facts. It is because the issues are beyond the ability of the average man to decide. Instead, he prefers to look at the broad picture and asks himself, "Did the Government have the right to take over the plant? Have we given our President too much power?"

Ask the average American if President Roosevelt has too much power in his negotiations with Winston Churchill or Joseph Stalin and he will most certainly say, "No." But the home front—that is something else.

Describing this cleavage Mr. Milton says it is as though the people have "given an unexampled vote of confidence to the President in his joint capacities of Commander-in-Chief and Chief of Foreign Relations, and at the same time have signified lessened confidence—some contend actual lack of confidence—in the same man's role of Chief of Government on the home front. . . . Within our national boundaries, his primacy has increasing challenge, and his power to persuade grows less and less."

From Mr. Milton's historical research into the growth and diminution of Presidential power, it appears that how much power a President has is not important; how he uses it is extremely so.

It may surprise some people to learn that none of the great Presidents made more use of the power and duty of Commander-in-Chief than Lincoln. As Commander-in-Chief, Mr. Milton points out, he defeated the Copperhead Fifth Columns, suspended the execution of the writ of habeas corpus, and issued the Emancipation Proclamation. In comparison with Lincoln's use of the Commander-in-Chief's prerogatives, Mr. Milton finds Roosevelt's "Lilliputian."

The difference between Lincoln and Roosevelt seems to be that the Civil War President outdistanced the World War Two President as a master of public opinion leadership.

In many fields, Mr. Roosevelt has been able to feel the temper of public opinion, but in his handling of the labor-relations problem he has too often acted as a political leader appealing to a group rather than as Chief Executive representing all the people. Military seizure has only covered up failure to lead by persuasion.

The Return of the Handyman

North . . South . . East . . West

By Frank L. Perrin

When the pioneering sons and daughters of families who inherited the estates of the founders of the New England Colonies moved on into the Mississippi Valley and the lands bordering the Great Lakes, they carried with them an essential and a rich heritage of self-sufficiency. Their training had, for the most part, been sturdy and intensive. Homes and farms were hewn out of forests with the aid of crude tools and almost primitive devices. Banked fires on the open hearth were the only safeguard and insurance against cold rooms or uncooked meals. Matches, in these earlier times even after the Revolutionary War, had not been invented. The sickle was the grain reaper, and the flail the thresher.

Men and women who lacked the courage or the desire to learn shrank from undertaking the then almost endless journey from East to West. And it was not those suffering from frustration or fear of failure in competition with the neighbors whom they left behind who led the van or followed the blazed trail into an unknown country.

And, lest we fail in our attempted proper estimate of their faith in themselves and in their ability to survive despite inescapable hardships, let us realize that a century ago, when the prairie country was still sparsely settled, and before the influx became a movement in force, even the crudest of labor-saving devices for use on farms and in mills and factories had not been built or more than dreamed of. The boys from Vermont and Maine, New York and Massachusetts, undertook to build the foundations of a new democratic empire with their bare hands, and to hew out homes, schools, and churches with axes and saws. They planned to sow seed grains broadcast and reap them as their forebears had done, winnowing the harvest in the open air.

Wise men will decide and inform us, perhaps, which made possible the great advance in agriculture in the two decades between 1850 and 1870. Did the rapid opening and subduing of vast acres of prairie lands prompt the invention and production of crude reapers drawn by horses or oxen, or did the ingenuity of McCormick and men like him, in providing machines, inspire the migrating farmers?

The barn on the Wisconsin farm where I hunted Indian arrow-heads and learned to fish for brook trout seemed quite the largest building in our valley world. It was sheeted with wide boards sawn from pine logs, but its frame was of hewn timbers, each 50 feet in length, and it was covered with shaven shingles, each clear of knots and shaped by hand with a carpenter's drawing-knife. The barn still stands, fairly plumb and upright, and for more than 70 years "wore" the original shingles.

Until quite recently, the impression persisted that with the continuing easy years, with power available at the touch of a button or an electric switch, and with privilege in abundance, the remnant of American initiative and of Yankee skill had been lost in the confusion of modern ease and casual indulgence. But something seems to have happened. Discovering that the processes of our perfected domestic and productive economy are not automatic, as we may have supposed them to be, there is noticeable, almost anywhere, a voluntary return to what, a decade ago, we would have regarded as forgotten, if not primitive, pursuits.

We have not, it is true, admitted a willingness, barring dire necessity, to surrender those essential devices which have lightened the burden of workers in the home and in the factory. We have, as of one accord, been willing, when the need arose, to do our part in keeping those machines in operation. The man with oil-can, wrench, and screw-driver, and the woman with the hoe, the broom, and the skillet, fill the ranks, and well.

We flatter ourselves, and not vainly, that it is not that we have forgotten *how* to do these essential things. It is only that we have forgotten, or failed, to do them. It is not enough to point with becoming pride to the accomplishments of our forebears who, in defiance of seeming odds, conquered the wilderness. The test of our own strength and fidelity is the willingness and courage we now display in meeting the demands of a new hour and a new emergency in the experiences of each and every one of us.

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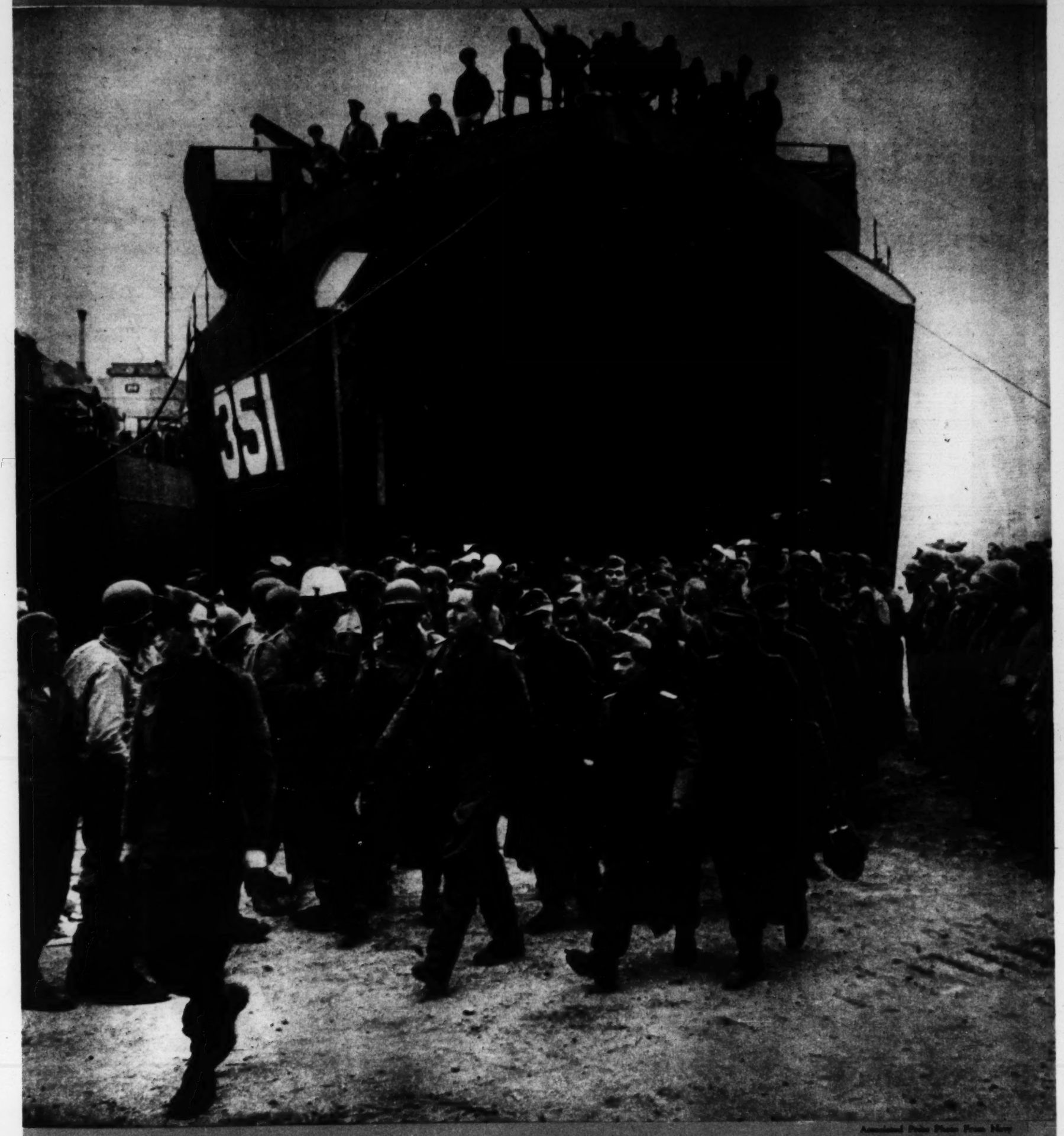
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

WORLD AFFAIRS • BOOK REVIEWS

BOSTON, MAY 13, 1944



Associated Press Photo From Navy

GERMAN PRISONERS CAPTURED NEAR ANZIO BEACHHEAD. Here the Three-Dimensional Struggle Continues With Unabated Severity — in the Air With Its Recurrent Bombing Raids, on the Land Where Shellfire Seldom Ceases Day and Night, and Along the Coast Where Enemy Ships Lurk, Ready to Attack the Allied Supply Line — All Part of the Military Phase of a Grim Drama Which Has Its Political Counterpart in Naples Where the Badoglio Government Is Organizing Its Forces. See "What Croce Means to Italian Youth," by Enzo Tagliacozzo, *Page 4.*

Liberties Can Take It - - - - - - - *By John Bunker* - - - - - - - **Page Three**

She Graduates — into a new career, into a new, exciting world . . . ready for the responsibilities that will be hers . . . eager to build a future upon her heritage of American ideals. This is her shining hour . . . Her Day, opening into new opportunities. To every girl graduate the more precious gifts, echoing your congratulations, are those bearing a distinguished quality label she already knows. The Kickernick label is recognized by women everywhere as a quality hallmark, identifying that finer lingerie they prefer for its exquisite beauty and perfection in Fit . . . in Fashion . . . and in Fabric.

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Sturdy Cargo Ships Fill the Sea Lanes Leading to Allied Fronts

Liberties Can Take It

By John Bunker

It is possible to distort the story of Liberty ships by placing undue emphasis upon the tragic happenings to some of them. Avoidable losses perhaps there have been. But the percentage of sinkings should be considered in relation to the whole picture. These ships have been completed and put into service with incredible speed. They have been subjected to the toughest of war conditions. They have been turned out by shipyard workers, earnest enough, but not always as experienced as they might be in normal times. The casualties among the ships is cause for serious regret. Yet beside all that, the Liberty ships have chalked up a highly commendable record. A page on this side of the ledger is given below.

ONE OF THE greatest achievements of the war is the Liberty, the tough reliable work-horse of a ship that bridged the Atlantic in the nick of time and is now serving the war fronts of the Allied nations.

During World War I critics said of the mass-built ships turned out like clockwork at American yards: "They won't be any good. Ships built so fast can't be strong."

But the critics were wrong. The production-line ships of 1918 not only held up well but proved themselves as stanch as any freighters on the seas. The war-built Hog Islanders became famous. They refused to wear out and when World War II came along those sharp-nosed, straight-lined freighters built at Philadelphia's Hog Island comprised a good percentage of the American merchant marine.

As it was with the ships of '18, so with the Liberty ships of World War II. "Built too fast," the critics declared, "made for one trip only; won't stand the gaff." They were voluble in their predictions of failure—especially derisive of the Liberty's welded construction.

Again the critics have been wrong. After two years of strenuous service, the Liberty has proved itself. The Liberty can "take it."

Here's proof:

Loaded below her Plimsoll marks with supplies for Russia, a Liberty ship sailed in mid-winter of last year bound from an East Coast port to Murmansk. When about 500 miles from Iceland a wolf pack attacked the convoy and the ship was torpedoed in Number 5 hold, the explosion blowing the whole stern off. Instantly the vessel was a helpless hulk, losing her propeller, rudder, and several men who were asleep in the after deck house. The shaft alley flooded so fast that the black gang had no time to close and dog down the shaft alley door, to keep the forward ship water tight. Water poured into the engine room, drowning the fires and stopping pumps and dynamos.

The captain ordered the crew to abandon ship and board a waiting corvette, but, with the chief engineer, he stayed on board, despite an increasing wind and heavy sea. Both were veterans of the American merchant service and had confidence in the way America builds ships. They hoped a way would be found of towing her in, but when dawn brought a heavy gale and the naval escort ordered her abandoned, they left the ship in a raft.

As the chief engineer said: "We hated to leave that ship and its cargo. Only heavy seas or another torpedo would have sent her down."

Last December at a North African port I saw a Liberty just after she had been torpedoed or hit a mine in the Mediterranean. Two explosions had blown in the vessel's sides, smashing the hull for a quarter of her length. Fuel from her deep tanks had blown high above the masts. A deck load of invasion barges being taken to the States for scrap were hurled so high above the hatches they spun around and landed on the deck wrong side up. Heavy steel strong-backs, hatch-covers, and dunnage were blown out and clear of the decks into the sea.

* * *

After the explosion some of the crew left the ship. But several volunteers stayed on board. They knew, as seamen everywhere are finding out: "It takes a lot to sink a Liberty!"

She didn't go down. With holes in her sides big enough to drive through and with water in three of her holds, she made it into a near-by port, where she'll be refitted to sail again.

In another instance—also in the Mediterranean—a Liberty ship had a big section of her hull ripped out by a torpedo blast. Most ships would have headed promptly for the bottom. Not she. She was towed into Gibraltar, where surveyors pronounced her a total wreck. Later, however, they revised their judgment. Her beams were strengthened and she was sent back to the States across a wintry North Atlantic. As soon as repairs were made she went to sea again, carrying another cargo to the fighting fronts.

Instances are almost legion of the Liberty's ability to "take it." One of the best is that of the Nathaniel Greene, a Liberty that absorbed punishment enough for half a dozen ships.

While on the way to Archangel the Greene's convoy was attacked by Heinkel III torpedo bombers near Iceland. Ten ships were sunk in five minutes and the Greene was hit several times by bombs. But she made it through to Russia and discharged her cargo.

Later the Nathaniel Greene was attacked by "subs" off the North African coast, getting a hit forward and one in the engine room. Soon after this, torpedo bombers attacked and three more hits were scored on the vessel, wrecking the midships section and flooding the bow. But the Nathaniel Greene stayed afloat. With her bow awash and her engines dead, she was brought to land and most of her cargo salvaged.

* * *

The Matthew W. Ransom also proved that these mass-built ships are tough and hard to sink.

While en route to North Africa the Ransom was suddenly rocked by an explosion which ripped open her bow and sent a geyser of water high in the air. A second explosion set the ship afire and she began to settle.

Thinking the vessel lost, Captain John Metsall gave the order to abandon ship. When all hands were safely away in the boats, however, the ship stopped settling and it was evident that she still had buoyancy. Captain Metsall went back on board with a six-man crew of volunteers, raised steam in the boilers, put out the fire, and brought the Ransom into a North African port.

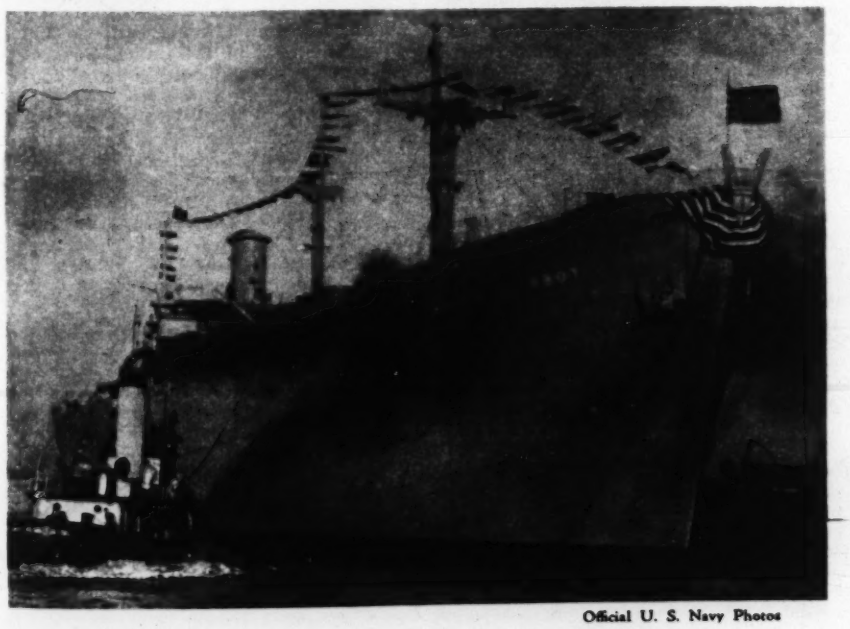
Most amazing is the story of the Liberty ship, Richard Bland, as told by Admiral Emory S. Land, head of the War Shipping Administration, in a telegram of congratulations to workers at the Bethlehem Fairfield yard, where the vessel was built.

Said the Admiral: "On her first voyage through northern war zones the Bland struck floating ice, staving a hole in the bottom of Number 1 hold and damaging the fore peak. She proceeded to destination with collison mat covering the damage.

"After safely discharging all but a small portion of cargo and after repairs, the Bland started her return voyage. An attack by bombers did no damage. Later enemy torpedoes slowed her down, but she held her place in the convoy. On the same day she was attacked by 18 enemy planes with no material damage.

"Next day heavy weather scattered the convoy and, as she was proceeding alone for two days, another torpedo struck. Engines were stopped, the stern settled, and part of the crew were ordered off in lifeboats. The rest of the crew carried on until a torpedo hit amidships, when the stern sank. The forward half of the vessel was towed safely to port by a trawler

(Continued on Page 13)



Official U. S. Navy Photos

Launching of the Willis J. Abbot, Typical Liberty Ship

What Croce Means to Italian Youth

By Enzo Tagliacozzo

Associated Press Photo

Benedetto Croce, Italian Philosopher and Anti-Fascist, Who Has Joined the Cabinet of the Latest Italian Government, Converses With His Three Younger Daughters, Alda, Lydia, and Sylvia, by the Old Well in His Garden at Capri

By joining the new Italian Cabinet under King Victor Emmanuel, Benedetto Croce has taken a highly controversial step. Allied diplomacy encouraged it. Many leading Italian anti-Fascists, the author of this article among them, could not indorse it. But there is no dispute over Croce's courageous leadership in keeping the light of liberalism burning in Italy during the dark days of Mussolini. This golden age of Croce's career is the subject of the following article.

SINCE THE OCCUPATION of Naples by the Allies, Benedetto Croce's name has been much in the news as the elder statesman who is leading and advising the anti-Fascist groups which emerged from the ruins of Mussolini's regime. Before the invasion of Italy, although a philosopher of world fame, Croce was unknown as a statesman outside his own country.

How does it happen that the philosopher who spent the whole of his life among books should be today in the forefront of political action, leading the opposition to King Victor Emmanuel III and to Crown Prince Humbert?

As a Neapolitan who lived under Fascism until 1939, and was in touch with him between 1928 and 1939, I shall try to answer this question.

* * *

The Fascist authorities never realized how deep was Croce's influence on Italian university students and high school and university teachers. With their sovereign scorn for intellectual activities, Fascists thought that Croce could not be dangerous, as he wrote "heavy stuff" and could only influence a small circle of innocuous highbrows.

The police, as they followed every step of the philosopher closely, opening his mail, watching one by one those who went to visit him and whom he visited, could easily keep track of the activities of several hundred anti-Fascist intellectuals.

Moreover, Mussolini could always answer those foreign critics of the regime who charged him with suppressing freedom of the press in Italy, that the opposition could still make its voice heard, as demonstrated by the fact that Croce was free to write as he pleased. As a matter of fact, he did not write as he pleased; he had to criticize Fascism by indirection, and make the best use of his freedom by being very careful not to say anything in a form which might give the Fascists a pretext to silence him. His method was to write about historical periods the knowledge of which might serve to spread liberal ideas. And in so doing, thanks to his clarity of expression, he succeeded in reaching a wide number of readers even when discussing abstract problems.

For example, Mussolini had not yet completed the structure of the totalitarian state when, at the end of 1928, Croce published his "History of Italy from 1871 to 1915." Young Italians who heard daily from Fascists that democratic Italy was a "sewer of all vices," found in Croce's book an effective antidote. He drew a picture of democratic Italy and especially of the decade of Giolitti, which was certainly too optimistic and idyllic, for he did not take sufficiently into account the plight of the lower classes and Giolitti's shortcomings. But that book alone gave the lie to scores of Fascists who were vilifying democratic Italy.

"History of Europe in the Nineteenth Century" (1932) operated in Fascist Italy like Gioberti's "Moral and Civil Primacy of Italians" during the Risorgimento. To the realists, the "History of Europe" will appear a moral and political phantasy rather than history. But it will live, not only as a classic of Italian prose, but as a revealing document of the intellectual and moral conditions under Fascist dictatorship which compelled history to be written in this constricted manner, in order to be written at all.

Before publishing it, Croce read it chapter by chapter to the Società Reale, that Neapolitan Academy which recently suffered the fury of the Nazis, in the presence of a few Fascist members of the Academy and a small group of anti-Fascist students. Those who attended the lectures could feel from the faces of the Fascist listeners their humiliation from having sold out to Mussolini.

Very few politicians in postwar Italy bear no share of responsibility for the advent of Fascism. Those of the Right were blinded by fear of social revolution and ready to support any kind of undemocratic forces to stamp down that threat. Those of the Left and extreme Left piled up tactical and psychological blunders.

As for Croce, he lacked the astuteness of a consummate politician and was slow to perceive the mortal danger to free institutions represented by Fascism. Even after Matteotti's murder, Croce gave in the Senate a vote of confidence to Mussolini. Only after Mussolini's speech of Jan. 3, 1925, which marks the passage to the totalitarian phase of Fascism, did Croce take an attitude of open opposition to Mussolini's regime.

The year 1925 marks a decisive turn in Croce's political thought. From that year his magazine "La Critica" becomes the organ of liberal opposition to Fascism. He gathered around him a few friends, and started with them a work of re-education of Italian youth which was being poisoned by Fascist propaganda.

* * *

In his critical reviews, in his "notterelle" and "postille," Croce mercilessly castigated those scholars who, once liberal, were compromising in their books with Fascist doctrines. Many wavering intellectuals were kept from embracing Fascism by fear of being unmasked by Croce.

While the number of visitors in his Naples house was progressively dwindling, owing to the attentions of the police, the number of his disciples increased year by year in every important Italian city. To keep the flame of moral and intellectual resistance alive, Croce visited Rome, Florence, Milan, Turin and other centers, and met there his younger friends in gatherings sometimes of 30 or more people. He kept in touch with political prisoners and people sent to the Penal Islands, kept corresponding and discussing ideas with them, without discriminating on the base of their political affiliations, and sent them his own and other books.

Besides "La Critica," Croce mobilized for the good battle the Laterza Publishing House. In his capacity as adviser to those publishers, he was responsible for the publication between 1925 and 1938 of a good many liberal books. Among them were some volumes by Laski and the "History of Europe" of H. A. L. Fisher. The first edition of Fisher's book was soon sold out, although it consisted of three costly volumes. When the Fascists perceived that many teachers were using it even in high schools, they sent the police to confiscate the second edition. That was in 1938, when, owing to the Axis policies, Fascist censorship was tightening its grip. Of course preference was given to "liberal" rather than "Socialist" books. It was natural that Croce tried to foster his brand of liberalism, rather than other ideologies. But he acted with breadth of view.

Croce did not renounce his right to oppose Fascism in the Senate. He went to Rome every time some important bill would come before the Senate, kept in touch with the small group of anti-Fascist Senators, and punctually cast his contrary vote. Generally, Croce was satisfied with frequenting the Senate's Library and with entering the Hall of Debates only at the moment when votes were being cast. He made an exception when on May 24, 1929, after the conciliation between Church and State, he spoke against the Lateran Pacts which he saw as an abdication of the rights of the Italian State to the advantage of the Roman Catholic Church.

* * *

Every now and then Croce would go abroad, where he met his friends in exile. Ostensibly those trips were made for the purpose of research in foreign libraries or to attend some scientific congress. In 1930, for instance, he went to Oxford, where he read a paper, in which he condemned Fascism, calling it "Antistoricismo." Gentile, now his opponent, did not miss the chance of denouncing his old-time benefactor for spreading abroad anti-Fascist propaganda.

Apart from the invasion of his house which occurred in 1926, Croce was left undisturbed, free to publish and travel. Only once, as far as I know, the authorities tried to stop Croce from publishing a book. That was in 1938 apropos of his "History," the volume where Nazi doctrines are most violently criticized, and where his intention of striking at Fascism while denouncing Naziism is most apparent. Then Croce replied that the book was already in England, where an English translation was being prepared. He pointed out that it would certainly not be to the credit of the Italian Government if the Italian edition were suppressed. The police authorities, after consultation with Rome, gave in, and "History" was published.

Whatever the judgment that historians, philosophers, and literary critics will ultimately render as to the permanent value of Croce's theory and books, it remains the fact that, thanks to his work, thousands of young Italians who had been influenced by Fascist propaganda in their teens switched to liberalism in their university years. Young Italians thirsty for political knowledge were sent back to the classics of Italian and European liberalism, to the unadulterated history of the Italian Risorgimento and of European democracy. They did not even know the names of the anti-Fascist exiles. Had it not been for Croce, they would probably have remained Fascists until free courses in anti-Fascism were offered to everybody by the present war.

Whatever the ultimate judgment on his ideas and books, then, Croce will certainly remain the leading figure in the history of Italian culture in the first part of this century.

Furnishing for Wartime Guests

By Mary Hornaday

First-Floor Hall, Blair-Lee House, Showing Light Entering Through Fan-Shaped Leaded Glass Windows

FEW INTERIOR DECORATORS would dream of putting furniture of three different periods into the same house, but this is what Miss Gladys Miller, Fifth Avenue decorator and consultant to the Public Building Administration, has done in the Blair-Lee House, where visitors from many nations will stay during Washington stop-overs in the future.

Guests may choose between second-floor bedrooms furnished in 18th-century mahogany; third-floor bedrooms in modern, and fourth-floor gabled alcoves in Early American.

The war has something to do with the assortment, Miss Miller admits. Wool carpeting on which world peacemakers can pace the floor unheard at night was not available for the whole house, so Miss Miller pieced out with beige cotton shag rugs which called for frameless mirrors and modern furniture. Latin Americans like modern decoration, anyway, she figured.

The Blair-Lee House, across Pennsylvania Ayenue from the State Department, has recently been taken over by the Government to supplement Blair House next door as a diplomatic guest house.

Miss Miller, who furnished all the girl war-worker dormitories in Washington, asked no special priorities in re-doing the Blair-Lee House. Foreign visitors will find themselves bathing in rough-finished castiron "austerity" bathtubs and sleeping on mattresses made of layers of felt with no inner springs. The easy chairs, of prewar vintage, do have steel springs.

With the wartime ban on silverware manufacture, Miss Miller had a real search before she found the proper second-hand set containing the pieces that would be used by all nationalities. Fish knives, for instance, are considered necessary for a properly laid European table, but are not required by Americans. Generally, though, Miss Miller insists, the new hostelry contains nothing that could not be bought today by the average American family in any department store.

A person who kicks up her heels at Government red tape, Miss Miller has tried out a number of new decorating ideas in the Blair-Lee House.

For instance:

She has used big-figure paper in small rooms, with plain curtains. "Small paper," she contends, "gives the room a pigmy appearance."

Pictures are generally hung in groups and low "because people enjoy pictures most when they are sitting."

The color schemes are picked up from the lamps, which are high enough to read by and shaded in deep opaque tones "because that's the way men like them."

Every room is considered about equal in furnishing, so no jealousies can arise between nations should several delegations be housed at the same time.

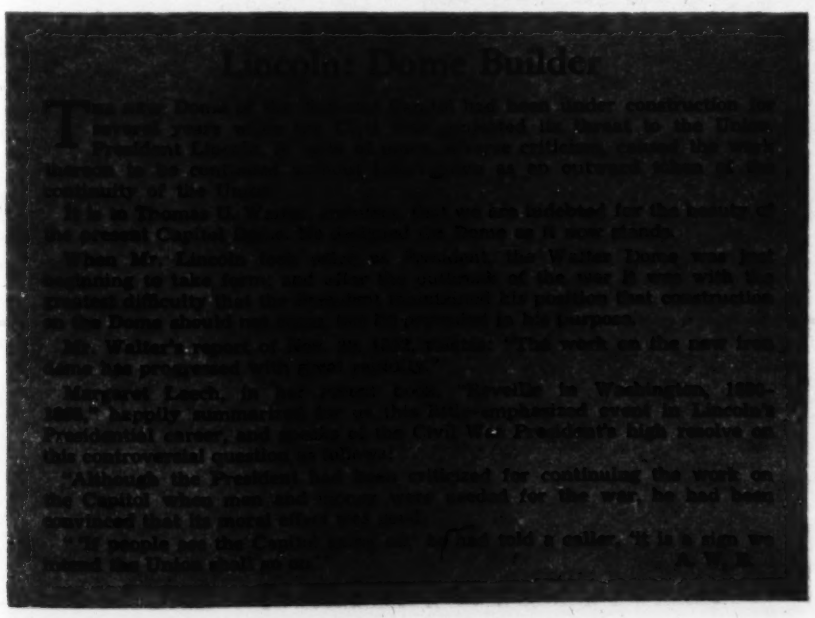
The most pretentious room is the dining hall, with walls papered in a gay butter-yellow decorated with gray and white dogwood blossoms. The pedestal mahogany table will seat 18 persons—just one more than the house is equipped to sleep. Over the table hangs an elaborate crystal chandelier, without which no official Washington residence would be complete.

Though the Blair-Lee House was decorated with male tastes and comfort in mind, another feminine hand, in addition to Miss Miller's, will hover behind Uncle Sam's new hostelry. It belongs to Mrs. Victoria Geaney, custodian of both the Blair and Blair-Lee Houses. The Blair House henceforth will be reserved to accommodate heads of state who come to Washington in response to special invitations from the United States Government, while the Blair-Lee House will take care of lower-ranking officials and technicians who will be coming from time to time from all over the world to lay the groundwork of future international cooperation and peace.

Dining Room Opens Off the Hall. Paper Is Dogwood Pattern in Yellow, Gray, Green, and White. Furniture Is Georgian Mahogany Reproductions

Second-Floor Hall of the Blair-Lee House Has Black and White Photographs of the President and His Cabinet

Fourth-Floor Bedrooms Are Furnished in Early American. Special Treatment Makes Rooms Seem Large



Man From Paducah

By Alice Clark Kieft

IF YOU HAD KNOWN Irvin S. Cobb at the age of 16 years, when the necessity of earning a living for himself and helping to swell the household exchequer booted him out of grade school and into the harsh world to look for a job, you would not believe that later on he would be living in a palatial residence in beautiful Santa Monica, California, with rich people for his neighbors. But I can vouch for the veracity of this statement, for I visited Mr. Cobb in his home.

On this memorable visit, I was met at the gate by Mr. Cobb, who was attired in riding breeches. Mr. Cobb explained to me that he had just returned from taking his daily constitutional, and he added, "Whenever I go for a ride, I am reminded of my boyhood, and the advice given to me by Uncle Jo Shrewsbury."

In describing his Uncle Jo, he wrote in his book "Exit Laughing": "To my older sister and my younger brother and to me, he was by adoption, our worshipful 'Uncle Jo,' more beloved by all three of us, I'd say, than had he been of blood kin. At the wedding of my father and mother he 'stood up' as best man and . . . remained my father's closest friend. Uncle Jo repeatedly drummed into my juvenile ears that if I hoped to grow up a true Southern gentleman, I must acquire three cardinal virtues, to wit: Become a finished horseman (I cannot recall ever seeing him on horseback), read, write, and speak Latin (he couldn't speak it himself), learn to dance (he never danced), and play the fiddle (he could not play a note). At his knee I took my first stumbling lesson in Latin grammar, and out of his own pocket he paid for dancing lessons, until Old Professor Leopard, the French dancing master, gave me up as hopeless, inasmuch as I, being tone-deaf, could not keep time, let alone tell a waltz tune from a schottische or polka."

"By the same token, I still know nothing of violin music except that sometimes I like it but generally don't; and I am an indifferent horseman, albeit with a unique style. No matter what the horse does, I canter."

Taking into consideration what Mr. Cobb said about his indifferent horsemanship, I was sorry that I had not arrived on the scene of action in time to see him "canter."

* * *

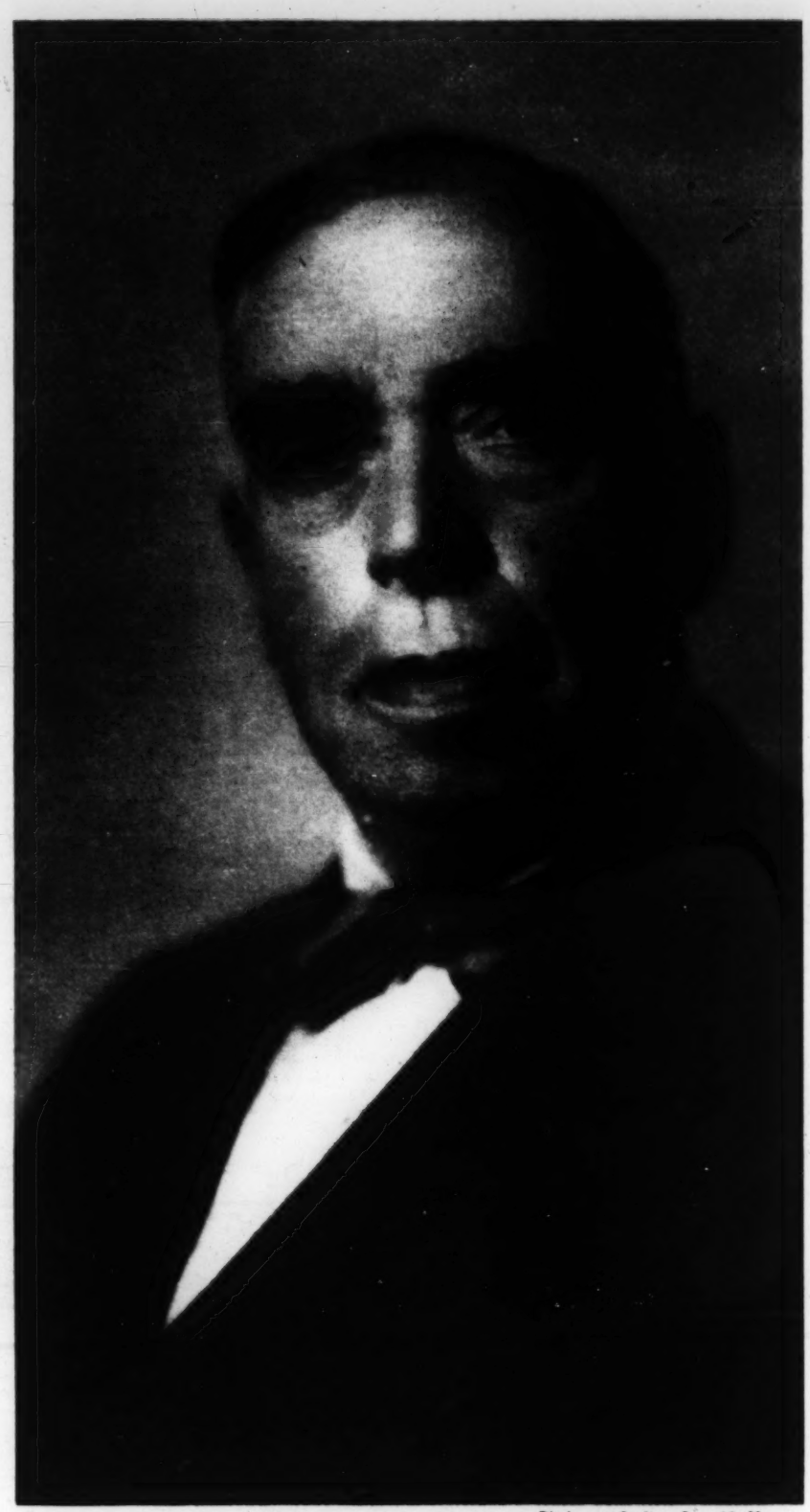
As I was gallantly escorted up the drive, my eye could not help taking in the beauty of the surroundings. The house sits back from the street some 200 feet, and the high fence of shrubbery in front gives it complete privacy. At the front of the grounds is a beautiful lily pool, and between this pool and the house is a wide, green lawn, flanked on either side by a formal garden of roses, azaleas, camellias, rhododendrons, and other flowers, with a background of tall bamboos, elms, and lacy willow trees. At the front of the house was a wide veranda with a floor of flagstones, upon which were arranged in artistic sequence the various glass-topped tables, chairs, swings and other outdoor furnishings which contribute to the comfort of the family and their friends.

I was ushered into the living-room, where a friendly fire was burning in the massive grate. The living-room was large and tastefully furnished, and on account of its spaciousness it just seemed to fit the man, or the man to fit the room, whichever way you want to put it.

At one end of the long room hung a life-size painting of the host. It was an excellent likeness, really a fine piece of art, and at the opposite end of the room hung a full-length painting of Mr. Cobb's daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Cobb-Rogers, now living in New York. This painting showed Mrs. Cobb-Rogers to be a very beautiful and stately young woman. Mr. Cobb told me the history of the paintings. They had both been done in New York by the same artist, Bryn Strandenes, who is a Norwegian by birth. His mother was French and his father was Russian.

"And now, Mr. Cobb," I interposed, "please tell me something about yourself, and your achievement along literary lines."

Mr. Cobb crossed his legs, stuck his hands in his pockets, and began: "All right, here goes—I was born in Paducah, Kentucky, in 1876. My father's name was Joshua Clark Cobb, and my mother's name was Manie Saunders Cobb.



Blackstone Studios, Inc., N. Y.

IRVIN SHREWSBURY COBB

"I got my education, such as it was, in public and private schools. I married Miss Laura Spencer Baker of Savannah, Georgia, June 12, 1900. Our daughter, Mrs. Cobb-Rogers, is now living in New York City, as I told you awhile ago."

"My first work was as a shorthand reporter and contributor to the comic weeklies and on the local paper up to my 17th year. I was editor of the Paducah Daily News at 19 years of age."

"Isn't it true, Mr. Cobb, that you were the winner of the 'O. Henry Award' for the best short story published in 1922? Please tell us the name of that story."

"The Snake Doctor," he answered. "It can be found in the volume entitled, 'Twenty Best Short Stories' in Ray Long's 'Twenty Years as an Editor.' "

Ray Long selected these stories while he was editor of the Cosmopolitan Magazine. To make the book more interesting, Mr. Long prefaced each story with a bit of biography; something about the writer and his methods of work, and an explanation of the reasons for selecting the story in the first place, and a discussion of why it would stand in his mind as one of the best. Speaking of Mr. Cobb, he had this to say:

"The phase of these 20 years which gives me the greatest satisfaction is the wonderfully fine personal friendships which they brought me. I take pride in the fact that, of those who were more or less 'regulars' on the magazine, there isn't one who couldn't be listed today as a very close friend. I had known Irvin Cobb for years before he came to Cosmopolitan, but it was after he came that we became the close friends we are today. In the last ten years, we have traveled hundreds of miles together, we've shot and fished, motored and walked, shared Pullman drawing-rooms, hotel suites, and camp tents, and in all that time Irvin never was late with a story, never was reluctant to adopt a suggestion, never got peevish; in that time we never had a serious difference about anything. Today, if I were destined to be marooned on a desert island with only one human companion, I know of no man I would prefer to Irvin Cobb to be that companion."

"Mr. Cobb is there any kind of a trick to successful humorous writing?" I asked.

"Humorous writing in its broadest sense has a trick all right," he answered. "In the first place, a humorist to be a success must be able to laugh at himself, at his own individual shortcomings. I maintain that no matter how clearly a writer dissects or classifies the follies and failings of others, or how wittily he describes them in words, he has no true sense of humor unless he himself is the first thing he laughs at. You have to be able to poke fun at yourself before you can poke fun at anyone else without hurting his feelings. And I find that a man in addressing a crowd must be sure of one thing. He must like his audiences. If he comes before them out of a dripping rain, gruff and unhappy in his mood, he had better stop in the wings and shake the mood off or he will convey his feelings to the crowd, and they will not like him."

* * *

"Mr. Cobb, since you have had your own radio programs, what do you think of radio work?"

"Radio is the hardest . . . job that I know of," he replied. "You know how it used to be in the old days. You could work up a vaudeville act and play it for 30 years, then make a musical show out of it, then sell it to the movies, and rehash it, and revise it, and keep on using the same old act indefinitely. But now it is different. You can take the best act in the world, and you can only use it once on the air."

"What are some of your favorite radio programs?"

"I like 'Lum and Abner' and their comic script with its clean fun, always with a promise of something tomorrow. And I also like 'Fibber McGee and Molly'—always want to turn them on again, and see if Fibber buys the house next door. And take the man who writes the comic script for them, Don Quinn. His stuff is just full of honest-to-goodness laughs, no gags, no play on words, just the right line in the right place.

"And if the lines do not move a show, they should be taken out. Every line should do one of three things: first, type the character; second, create an emotional reaction; third, move or advance the action. If you can accomplish one result, your effect is good; if two of them, effect is grand; and if all three of them, it is perfect.

"A short story should be like a trip on the railroad train with a destination, with the passengers aboard. New ones get on, some get off, and some go through, but when it gets to its destination, the trip must be ended. It must be the end of the story."

* * *

"You acted in the play 'Steamboat 'Round the Bend' with Will Rogers, didn't you, Mr. Cobb?"

"Yes. And that was the last picture that Will ever made. I was giving a talk at the dedication of the 'Will Rogers Branch Post Office,' in Santa Monica recently. We had a big crowd, and a band, quite a little ceremony, and while I was talking, a line popped into my mind that applied to Will, and it was this: 'Now and then, among the children of the earth, there is one who is a brother to the stars,' and I meant it."

"I believe that you have a kind of a soft spot in your heart for Paducah, haven't you, Mr. Cobb?" I asked.

"Yes," he answered, "I'm loyal to Paducah. I love to think, and I think I'm right, that my town has kept some of the outstanding elements of the former days; the saving grace of tolerance, the joke-loving, yarn-spinning tendencies, the instinctive hospitality, the noble and commendable vanity of its self-satisfaction, the abiding courage under adversity or disaster. There never was but one Paducah."

Mexican Silhouette

By Alexander H. Williams

Mexico in the Bud

CARLYLE, in his philosophical observations on the French Revolution, remarked that "Time is rich in wonders, in monstrosities most rich." Turn back Time's clock for a moment in the Republic of Mexico. The nation's old order was built upon great wealth and great poverty. Its aristocracy derived its culture chiefly from France, its wealth from lands and mines and cattle. They were proud and high, these men; not wise to consider; deaf to the distant rumblings that broke forth in the rattle of musketry at Viesca and Matamoros de la Laguna in 1907.

History today waves the men and women of that old order adieu. They are only a memory—Porfirio Diaz, the Limantours, the de la Torres, the Iturbides, the Iturbes, the Cassasus, the Landa y Escandons. They, like the grandees of old Spain, were privileged to stand uncovered in the presence of the king; but the house they builded went to pieces, like frail crockery, in the crash of 1911, when Don Porfirio's reign crumbled in a land where he had ruled as supreme overlord since 1876.

* * *

Then came Francisco Madero—the beginning of the change. The transition had been sudden, and he was weak. Public and private abuses by his brothers followed and the Decena Tragica, when Generals Felix Diaz, Bernardo Reyes and Manuel Mondragon rose against the Maderos. The American Embassy accord under the guidance of Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson ended the Decena Tragica and Victoriano Huerta was installed by agreement as Provisional President.

Huerta abdicated under Wilsonian pressure and another order came with the advent of Venustiano Carranza as "First Chief." His was a regime that will be forever symbolized by the Constitution of 1917. Article 27 of the organic law drafted and adopted at Queretaro has been written into the consciousness of the Mexican nation and the day seems far away when any government may modify or abrogate its provisions. Out of this Article was born the Mexico of today:

> All lands and waters within the limits of the national territory belong originally to the nation. . . . The nation will have at all times the right to put private property to the uses which the public interest demand, such as regulating the use of the natural elements so as to make an equitative distribution of the public riches and conserve same. . . .

The expropriation of foreign-owned oil interests, of foreign and native-owned mines and vast private land holdings and the distribution of small farming tracts (ejidos) to peasant farmers are all of this picture.

As a result of the Constitution of 1917, Mexico swung further to the left than any other American republic. Its organic law antedated that of Soviet Russia. It appeared that each delegate had in his pocket the "gospel" of Jean Jacques Rousseau.

France led the way in Europe against a coalition of the kings. Mexico led the way in America against entrenched wealth through the organic law of Queretaro.

The opposition was strong. It came chiefly from the United States and Britain, where conservative interests found friendly governmental support.

Backed by popular opinion, the Mexican Government stood firm, granting only indemnification where the justice of the claims was established.

* * *

However far the pendulum may swing to the left, it must finally come to the apex and stop. Then it swings downward again—rightist-ward. Witness Soviet Russia and all the world's dictators. The conservative forces are too strong to permit the pendulum to remain at the left.

That applies particularly to Mexico through all its history. The Lazaro Cardenas Leftist regime is the only one in Mexico that remained Leftist for one entire constitutional tenure of the presidency, and when General Cardenas turned the government over to President Avila Camacho, the pendulum began to descend.

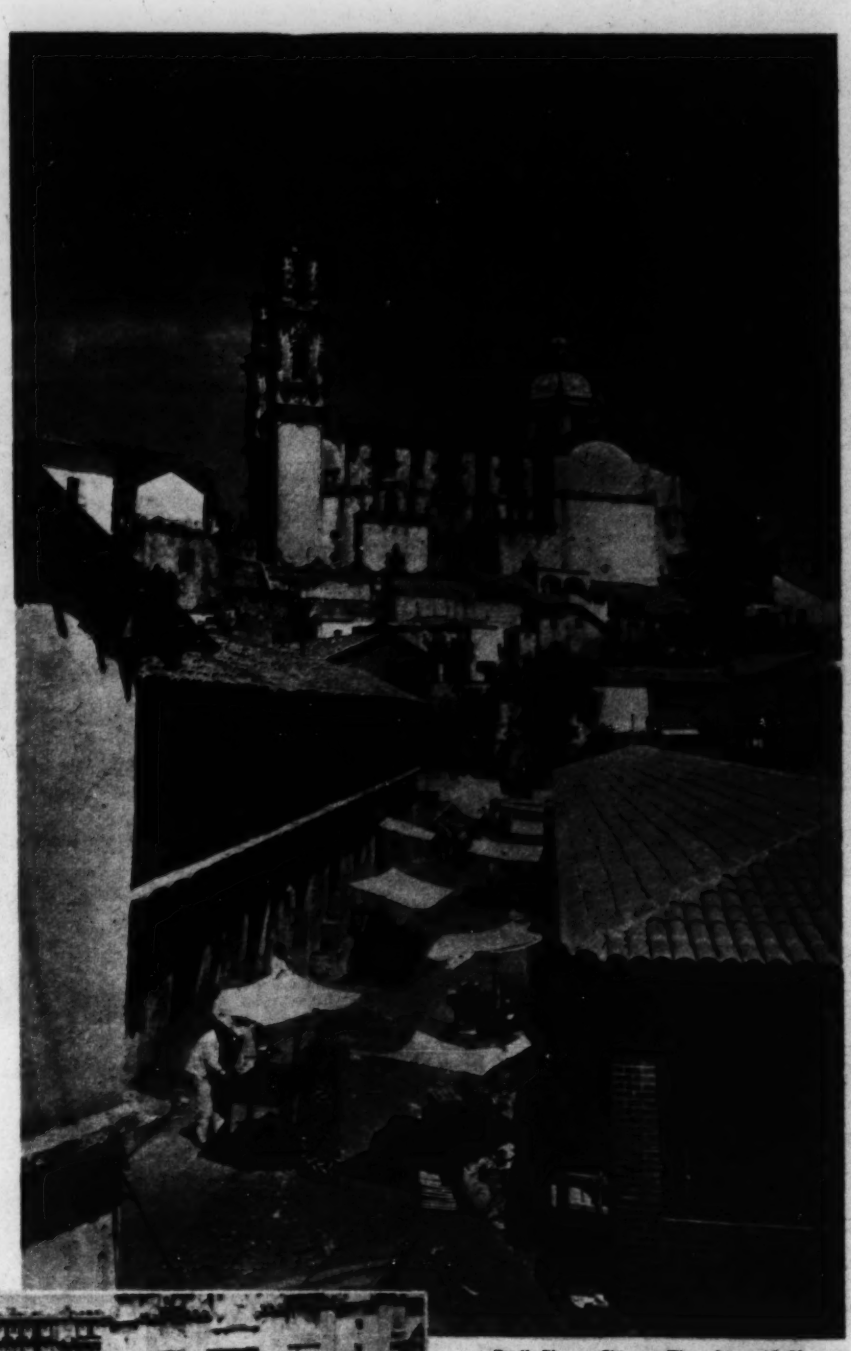
President Camacho is today neither a Leftist nor a Rightist. He is in the middle of the road. He sees Mexico's economic interests closely linked with the good will of the American people and the Washington Government, whether New Deal or Republican. He wants to be a "good neighbor."

That he has his troubles also is obvious. On either side of him are strong opposing elements—one radical, the other ultra-conservative. It will take a strong man to steer the bark of state over such shoals. Thus far he has succeeded.

During these tests he has stood steadfastly with the United States in the war and for mutual collaboration in both Mexican and United States interests. A striking evidence of this was when he broke diplomatic relations with the Axis Powers at the time the United States went into the war. His opportunity to put Mexico into the conflict alongside the United States came when enemy submarines sank two Mexican vessels in the Gulf of Mexico. In his break with the Axis, only two of his 11-member Cabinet supported him. Today, every one of them is with him. Even his political enemies admit he has courage.

However unaware the Mexican people are that the greatest war of all time is on, the Mexican President and his official family know the importance of the issues involved and are ready with all they have to contribute toward victory.

These are the most striking changes in the Mexican scene from what it was in 1910. The changes are mental—a new concept of nationhood and a search for the democracy that has taken the place of the pot of gold at the rainbow's tip—a democracy based on the rights of the common man.



Paul's Photos, Chicago; Three Lions, N. Y.

Upper: View in Taxco, Mining Town of Mexico. Lower: President Avila Camacho and Members of His Cabinet Review Military Parade in the Capital

Outwardly the change is little noticeable in the provinces, but it underlies the daily life there none the less. To the eye, everything in these provincial cities, towns, and villages moves in the slow tempo it did in the old days of Don Porfirio.

To the minority those days were great. Mexico City was one of the most beautiful capitals in the world. Paseo de la Reforma was more gorgeous in its everlasting springtime grandeur than Unter den Linden, than Pall Mall, than even Champs Elysees and the boulevards of Paris. Today, many of the old mansions have disappeared, and in their places are little shops remindful of a penny-arcade commerce. The grand mansion of Ignacio de la Torre, opposite the statue of Charles IV, is being torn down, and the home of Jose Yves Limantour in Avenida Juarez is in disrepair and shuttered.

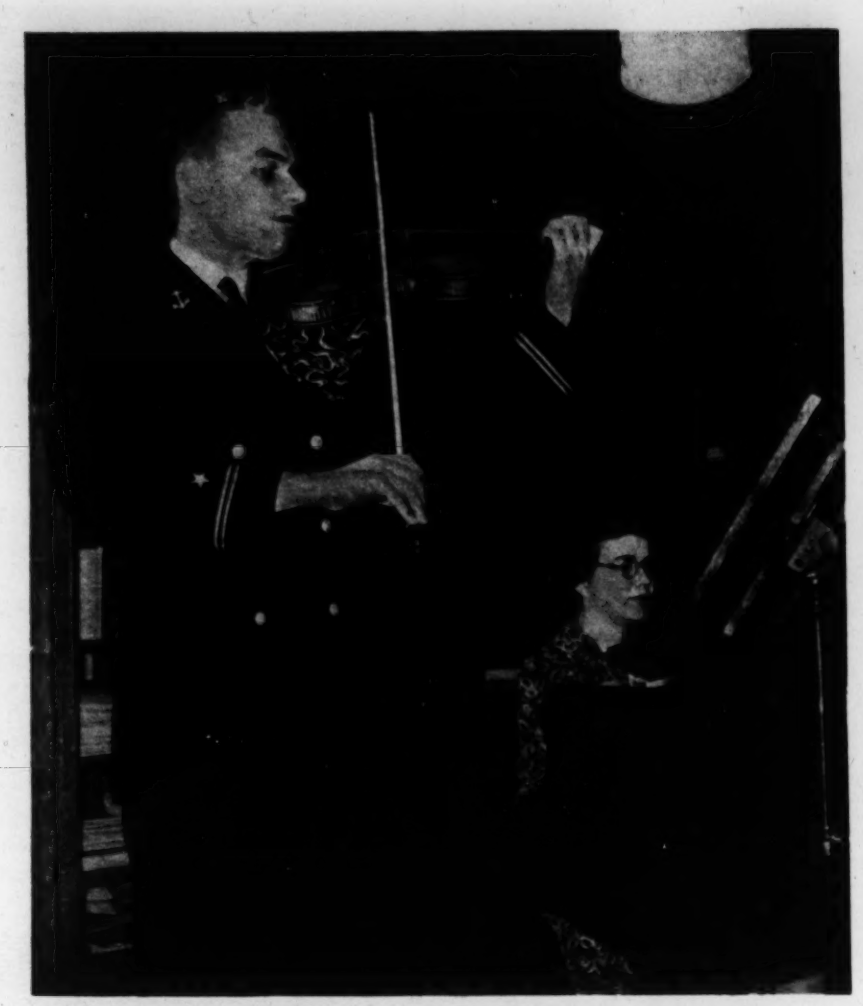
Nowhere are Avenida de San Francisco (now Avenida de Francisco Madero) and Avenida Juarez what they were in 1910, when Mexico—from Vera Cruz, on the Gulf of Mexico, to Acapulco, on the Pacific Ocean—was a land of color and romance wherein great pageants had been staged and where reminders of them remained in great profusion—a land of adventure discovered by Grijalva, prince of adventurers, and conquered by Cortez the Bold.

The apotheosis came in 1910, when envoys of kings and emperors, wearers of the purple, foregathered in Mexico City to honor the centennial of Mexican independence. The United States, Britain, France, Russia, Germany, the Dual Empire, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, the Papacy, China, Japan, and Mexico's sister republics to the south—all were there. The state dinner in the National Palace was such an affair as would have characterized a dinner of state at the Elysee Palace of the Quai d'Orsay when the Third Republic was a world power.

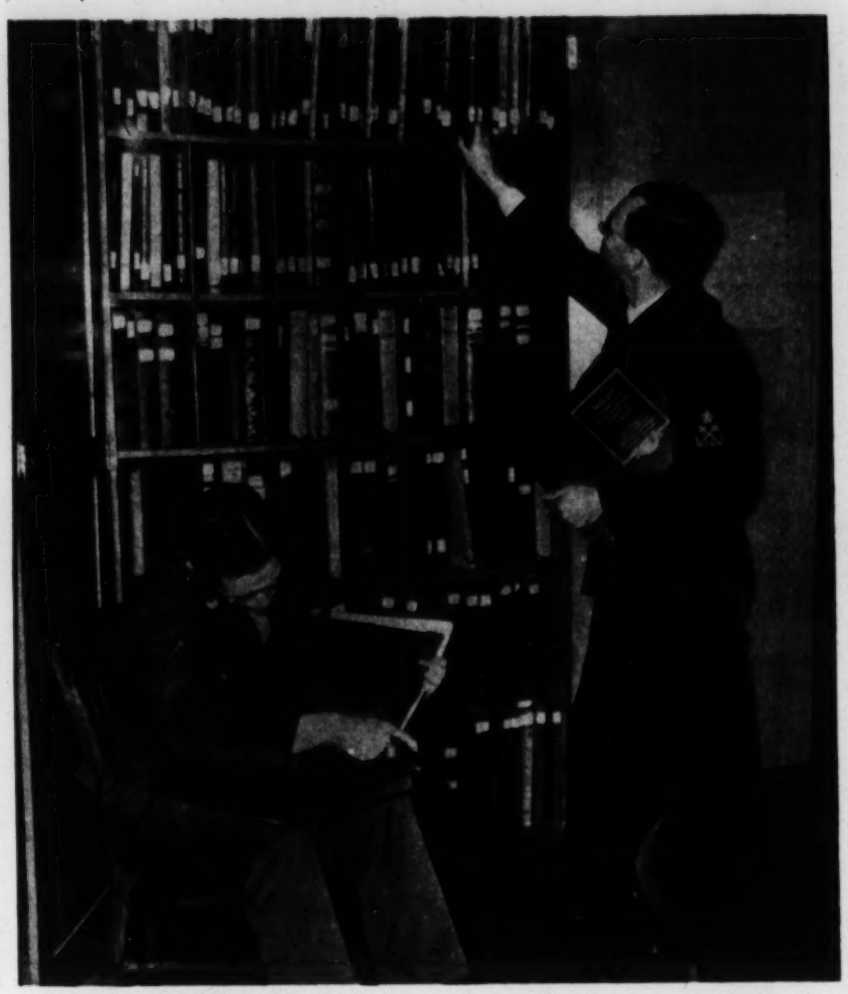
There is no dawn, no twilight in the Valley of Mexico. The sun rises straight out of the eastern horizon like a ball of fire, painting the cumulus clouds and the snow-capped peaks with colors fresh from Apollo's studio, and it races down behind the western mountains, and it is night. So faded the old order.

More change is coming.

The pendulum may swing further rightwards, but it will never go all the way back to where it was when the Cientificos were in power. Only the mountains and sun-kissed white clouds and blue sky and the blossoming memory-haunted green valley will be unchanging.



U. S. NAVAL RESERVE LIEUTENANT POISED FOR VIOLIN SOLO



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WAVE AND SOLDIER READY FOR A CELLO-VIOLIN DUET

MERRY AND VERSATILE GROUP FORM A CHORUS AROUND PIANO—SUCH IN

Music Canteen

In the many canteens of New York, with its extensive and varied entertainment and amusement facilities provided for all the men and women in the uniforms of the United Nations, there is in existence a canteen, which is unique among the others. It is a serviceman's music canteen, located at the Institute of Musical Education.

To this canteen come members of the services to avail themselves of the opportunity presented to play their chosen instruments, singly or together, whenever their duties or their furloughs bring them within reach of the Music Library with its shelves of musical classics, and its cabinets of phonograph records. Instruments are provided free to the members of the services. Among these young people were many who were interrupted in their music studies when they donned their uniforms. Here they can once more find the contentment and happy release that music brings.

Music has proved a bond and an opening to understanding between servicemen of several of the United Nations. This is to their mutual advantage and leads to the greater understanding and knowledge of all arms of the Allied services.

The accompanying views by Scherman-Reinhart, International News Photos, introduce you to this novelty among canteens for servicemen.

SOLDIER-VIOLINIST AND SERGEANT AT THE FLUTE—WAVE ONLOOKER PREFERS VIOLINS

ANO—SUCH INFORMAL OCCASIONS PROVE MUSIC A GREAT MORALE BUILDER

STEADY NOW, SOLDIER, GET THAT DIFFICULT PASSAGE

NAVY GIVES THE ARMY A LESSON THIS TIME

Among the New Books

Pipeline to Victory at Alamein

Pipeline to Battle, by Peter W. Ranier. New York: Random House. $2.50.

OUT OF THE WAR are emerging a few books that will be of definite historical value. They may be factual, or they may be colorful, but their importance over the longer haul is primarily based on their contribution to an understanding of some phase of the great pattern.

In a compilation of such volumes Major Peter W. Ranier's "Pipeline to Battle" deserves inclusion. Although Major Ranier's job was that of supplying water to the troops who for two years tugged back and forth across North Africa's Mediterranean desert shoreline, his job was of such importance that his story really becomes the story of the British Eighth Army, and the story of the British Eighth Army will surely be cheered throughout history.

Indeed, a dramatic incident of Major Ranier's experience has already been lifted by magazines and newspapers to become one of the classics of the war. This story concerns Rommel's breakthrough at Alamein (yes, Major Ranier makes it clear that it was really a breakthrough), and the German seizure of a section of the British pipeline.

What the Nazis did not know was that Major Ranier was pumping salt water through the line at that time, testing it against leaks.

So when the Germans eagerly gulped they got a fill of salt water and before long were surrendering in droves, while the remainder withdrew, giving the British time to organize the counterthrust.

The arrival of General Montgomery, after a series of other commanders had suffered disheartening losses, is described by Major Ranier. Montgomery's orders that there be no further retreats, his organization of offense, his tricks in hiding tanks and confusing the Germans all make good reading, and show how the General won such loyalty from his men.

Major Ranier's own story is incorporated in the book and it discloses the enormous reserve of patriotism and idealism and willingness to sacrifice that Britain fell back upon in its hour of trial.

R. R. M.

A Man in Search of Faith

The Razor's Edge, by W. Somerset Maugham. New York: Doubleday Doran. $2.75.

FOR SOME YEARS NOW, W. Somerset Maugham, most worldly of writers, has been plagued by metaphysical problems. He devoted a good deal of space to them in his autobiography, "The Summing Up." He touched on them in his play, "Sheppey," recently produced in New York. In "The Razor's Edge" he is still engaged in the search for truth.

At least his hero, Larry Darnell, is. Larry, shocked by the loss of a comrade who gave his life for him in the first World War, refuses to follow the conventional path marked out by his Chicago friends. Instead, he wants to "loaf" for a couple of years in Paris. Actually he is reading the mystical philosophers. After varied experiences he spends 10 years in India studying the religions of the East.

* * *

The outcome cannot have been very satisfying to the author. Larry returns to Paris ostensibly possessed of a power, apparently hypnotic, which enables him to make other people lift their arms without volition and to drive away headaches. This, however, is the extent of the manifestation of Larry's powers, and the use to which he plans to put them remains obscure.

Although Larry is presumably the hero, he is one of the least believable characters in a story whose author is notable for character drawing. Far more alive is Elliott Templeton, an American snob whose only ambition is to obtain and to hold a secure place in European society. The scene of Elliott, as an old man, weeping bitterly because a raffish princess had not invited him to her party, is one of the most ridiculous and at the same time one of the most realistic in the book.

* * *

Elliott is alive, and so is Isabel, the fiancée whom Larry gives up to follow his search for a soul—Isabel, selfish, sensual, unprincipled, heartless, a typical Maugham heroine. Mr. Maugham's women are almost all detestable.

There are other characters of the Maugham variety, and the scene shifts in the Maugham manner from Chicago to London, to Paris, to the Riviera, to the East. The author, who is a character in his own novel, watches, describes, dissects and remains aloof as always. But there is pathos in his aloofness now. This man who refuses to take a position on a moral issue seems bewildered.

Given the Maugham characters and the Maugham setting, there is a good deal of licentious conduct and coarse talk, and at one point the author himself relates a blasphemous story. The cynical pose persists.

Mr. Maugham confesses to a little uneasiness in handling American characters and American talk. But his American slang, though not always authentic, is well above the average run of English attempts along this line—or American essays in English slang.

L. A. S.

Literature and Defeatism

The Literary Fallacy, by Bernard DeVoto. Boston: Little, Brown. $2.50.

NOT FOR THE FIRST TIME, Bernard DeVoto is striking at the defeatism that characterized some much-talked-of American writing in the nineteen-twenties, and left a mark on American thinking, at least up to the time of the present great challenge. As a critic and a historian, he has continually objected to the attitude which he now condemns in this collection of lectures originally presented in 1942-43 at Indiana University under the Patten Foundation. Here he reaffirms his conviction that certain dogmas and conclusions that received much credence in the period between the two wars are inaccurate, based on limited knowledge, and sometimes frivolous and corrupt.

The fallacy he opposes is more inclusive in its compass than the literature of the nineteen-twenties. That decade simply gives Mr. DeVoto useful laboratory specimens. As he defines the fallacy, it is the assumption "that a culture (that is, a society) can be understood solely by its literature, . . . that literature is the highest expression of a culture, that literature is the measure of life."

He contends that literature is not a measure but an interpreter of life, and that its right to serve in that office rests on its willingness to study life thoroughly, patiently, and sympathetically. The fault he finds with certain American writers whose views have been widely accepted is that they spoke of America when they knew only limited aspects of it, that out of partial observation and anger they called it a "waste land," a region of materialism, triviality, and decadence, and set themselves apart from it.

Mr. DeVoto means, with reservations and differences, and with acknowledgment of widely varying degrees of social responsibility, such writers as H. L. Mencken, Sinclair Lewis, Ernest Hemingway, William Faulkner, Thomas Wolfe, John Dos Passos, and many reviewers of their books. In certain ways he means T. S. Eliot, and he does not permit the voice of Van Wyck Brooks to go unquestioned.

He acknowledges the brilliance and vigor of much of the writing under discussion, and often its zeal for social reform, but he thinks the attitude was literary and frequently based on insufficient knowledge. He clearly says that he is not attempting to give a complete view of the period, but if his single page about the writers who did not fall victims to the fallacy—like E. A. Robinson, Carl Sandburg, Willa Cather, Stephen Vincent Benét, and Robert Frost, who did not forget the dignity of man—could have been expanded, the picture would be clearer, the relation between the writers under fire and twentieth-century literature as a whole would be precisely conveyed.

W. K. R.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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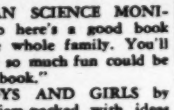

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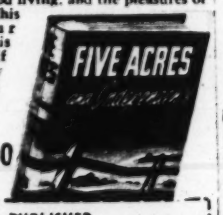

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American Wartime Home Diary

This Little Pig Stayed Home, by Willie Snow Ethridge. New York: Vanguard. $2.50.

MRS. ETHRIDGE'S delightful little volume is the story of her family in wartime: little tales—entries, as it were, in her journal—more or less connected, about little things that happen to normal Americans. They are calculated to arouse interest among average readers because they remind each one of things that happen to him and his family. Most of the book is made up of mildly humorous incidents that folks like to tell about on the suburban train, at luncheon, at the dinner table, or between acts. Delightful and imaginative sketches by John Groth enliven the volume.

Almost everyone will recognize the situations that result from the servants going off to war jobs, the adventures of Victory Gardening, the troubles about fuel rationing, repairing household appliances, buying a power lawn mower, the search for a dustpan, and the adventures of the S. Y. O. (Sixteen-Year-Old) who volunteered as a nurse's aid.

Some of the best stories are about the soldier who came from Texas to Kentucky in search of his girl and had the staffs of three or four newspapers engaged for days in a fruitless hunt. Also about the lonesome "roommate," as she calls him, who keeps wiring his absent wife about household catastrophes in an effort, we take it, to bring her home. The "Roommate," is a rantankerous character (in his literary life, anyhow) and of his conversation Uncle Toby might well have said: "Our armies swore terribly in Flanders, but nothing to this."

But wartime home problems, writes the author, are inconsequential irritations — mosquitoes buzzing round one's head, pictures that hang crooked, drawers that stick—all small and unimportant. "Bubber," the youthful swing devotee, is overseas, and the sum of one's waking activities, thoughts, and impulses must be devoted to bring him—and all the "Bubbers"—back, and making sure that neither they, nor their children nor their grandchildren, shall ever have to go through this experience again.

Oh, yes, there's a delightful little tale about May-ling Soong, with whom the author went to school back in 1908 in Macon, Georgia, and if anyone wants to know how Mme. Chiang Kai-shek acts when she "takes her hair down," here's the place to find out.

M. W. B.

The World of Poetry

VERY ATTRACTIVE are the first two volumes in The American Poets Series, edited by Louis Untermeyer (New York: Heritage Press. $3.50 each).

Selections from Longfellow introduce the series. They include all the favorites and many less-known poems. "It is time," says Mr. Untermeyer, "to rediscover Longfellow, for his fame has suffered from the most excessive fluctuations of taste. Immensely popular in his own day, in our own he seems to be remembered only for his weakest efforts."

To the textbooks he attributes a good deal of the emphasis on lesser works and neglect of the better products. The Longfellow of the new series is illustrated with wood engravings by Boyd Hanna, printed in color.

The second volume contains the works of Edgar Allan Poe. The illustrations are lithographs drawn on the stone by Hugo Steiner-Prag. The editor in his introduction says that while Poe's lines have almost nothing to do with everyday concerns, he triumphed as the producer of verses which Whitman characterized as "nocturnal," having the vagueness of dreams and, like dreams, being "often more poignant, and sometimes more persuasive, than reality."

Of the poem, "To One in Paradise," Mr. Untermeyer says it was originally entitled "The Visionary" and was published in 1835, 12 years before the passing of the child-wife to whom it has been considered an elegy. It is the poem beginning:

> Thou wast all that to me, love,
> For which my soul did pine—
> A green isle in the sea, love,
> A fountain and a shrine,
> All wreathed with fairy fruits and flowers,
> And all the flowers were mine.

Each volume is prefaced by a critical biography, and each group of poems introduced by a commentary.

PEARL STRACHAN

Personal Record

D-Day, by John Gunther. New York: Harpers. $3.

JOHN GUNTHER'S NEW BOOK is the personal record of a reporter who breezes around the Mediterranean war theater talking with generals, admirals, statesmen and newspapermen; visiting the Sicilian battlefield, Malta, Cairo and neutral Turkey, and jotting down all that he hears and sees in a diary.

The story is dashing and vivid. The reader feels he is at the scene, witnessing the multi-colored, star-spangled display of pyrotechnics characterizing a night air battle over Malta; on the Catanian battlefield with the men in the shell hole, with the artillery barrage screaming overhead and crashing into the woods.

When the author turns from battle scenes to Turkish politics, he gives his readers an informed discussion of the situation. Of particular interest is his point that "fear and suspicion of Russia is still the pivot of Turkish policy." Equally significant is the view he heard voiced with apprehension in the Middle East, that "without United States participation, there will be no peace."

Perhaps the greatest weakness of "D-Day" is that it lacks basic unity. It is potpourri. It is partly of the battlefield, partly politics; partly panorama, partly details; partly keen observation, partly trivia. Names and personages crowd its pages, but the book has little emotion. There is very little, for instance, of what the ordinary soldier thinks and feels or of how he is getting along. There is surprisingly little of wnat John Gunther is thinking.

D. H. J.

One of the new courses in Home Economics at Principia College is "Clothing." This is a course in the selection, care, and budgeting of the wardrobe, based on the needs and interests of the college woman, giving some knowledge of materials available today. The laboratory work teaches the use of commercial patterns and the handling of materials in the construction of simple garments. . . . Summer college quarter begins June 1.

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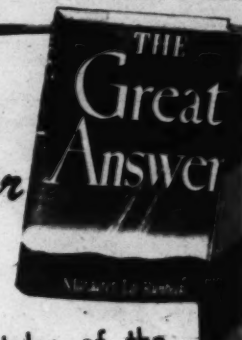

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When nations hoard their strength and hoard their power and influence, they become misers of power.—RICHARD K. LAW.

Artist's Duty

It is always the duty of the artist of whatever kind to present truth through the medium of beauty.—PHYLLIS BENTLEY.

Teachers' Pay Scale Low

Since we entered the war, experienced teachers with master's degrees have been paid, in some of our Southern states, less than stenographers who are not even high school graduates are able to earn by working for the Government. In other parts of the United States teachers working in war industry plants are able to earn more per week than they used to earn per month.—NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION.

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On the international decisions made in the next few years will depend the service which air transport can afford mankind over generations to come. — PETER MASEFIELD.

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Elephant's "Radar"

When an elephant picks up a peanut with his trunk, it is no sign that he sees it. That trunk of his is almost the biological equivalent of our modern radar. It tells him what's going on at a distance far better than either eyes or ears. —ROY L. ABBOTT.

Live With Others

Unless you live a life with others, you cannot understand books; for they depict the thoughts and reactions of great men who did not live apart from life but drew their inspiration from it.—DR. MONROE E. DEUTSCH.

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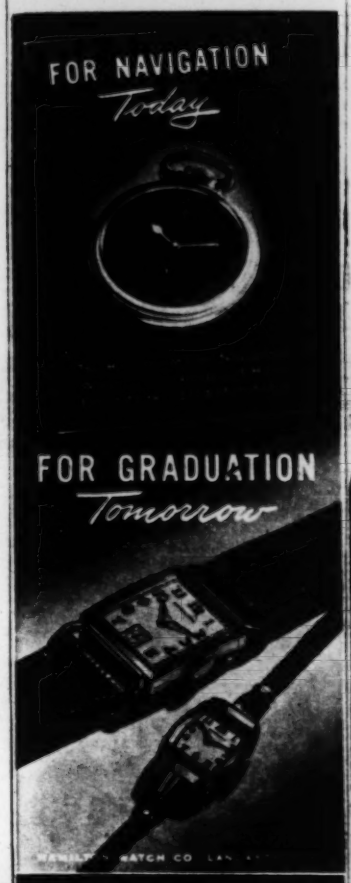

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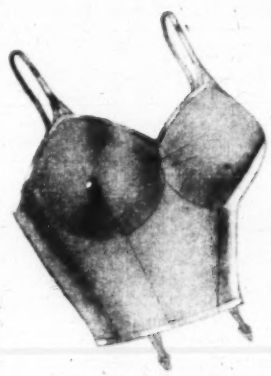

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Little Fawn's Affection

That many wild animals instinctively become tame and affectionate when placed in association with human beings has been demonstrated time and again, and one instance of such characteristic attitude was that exhibited by a little fawn toward a young boy.

The boy, whose name is Neil Hollan and who lives at Fowlerton, Texas, was given the little fawn by his father, who found the young deer half starved after losing its mother.

Proper feeding and care soon put the fawn in good condition, and as it grew older it became devotedly attached to the boy. It would follow him around the house; go to town with him; even follow him to school.

So great was the attachment of the deer for its boyish owner it would even seek out the boy when he was asleep and climb up on the bed and lie down beside him.—O. W. Nolen in "Our Dumb Animals."

Ready for Work

I am perfectly willing to take my hat off to the past, but our job today is to take our coats off to the future.—CARL E. BOLTE (Small War Plants Corporation), Washington, D. C.

. . Liberties Can Take It

(Continued from Page 3)

and half of the crew was picked up by near-by vessels."

Within a few weeks, a Liberty carrying high octane gas to Alaskan waters was reported to have broken her back at sea with a loss of 65. But on April 27 the War Shipping Administration officially verified that explosions caused the loss, stating:

"The survivors report unanimously that faulty construction was not a factor in the sinking."

Perhaps hardest to convince of the Liberty's virtues were the British, conservative in their shipbuilding methods and slow converts to the idea of mass-production ships. But they, too, are now admitting that the Liberty is a pretty good ship.

This is how one English skipper, in command of an American-built Liberty that was turned over to the British under lend-lease, landed his ship:

"We were going along in convoy when 'boom'—a torpedo got us smack on the bow. It blew the forepeak right off us. She staggered a little but kept on going as though nothing had happened. Then 'wham'—and another tin fish got us in Number 3. The old girl became a little sluggish after that and we put all the pumps to work. But we still kept pushing along. There didn't seem to be any reason for stopping.

"The two hits slowed us up and we lost the convoy. But there was never any danger of her going down and we made it in—three days late—but still afloat and under our own power!"

Yes, sir, these Liberties can take it.

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2. RINSE 'EM once, rinse 'em twice, rinse 'em three times in fresh warm water till every trace of soap is gone. Then press water out gently—never twist.

3. STARCH 'EM lightly with LINIT in the final rinse. (Directions on every LINIT package). LINIT restores the original "finish," makes lingerie look crisp as celery, feel cool as a cucumber.

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Turning Flax Into Towels at Home

MRS. OLE PEARSON had no thought of publicizing the important flax industry of the region when she started a home project for processing linen in the Swedish-American community around Lake Sammamish, west of the Cascade foothills in the State of Washington. But she did just that last summer when she and her weaving and spinning neighbors, after hearing of an acreage of flax rejected by the big plant at near-by Munroe because it had grown too lush to be harvested with profit, went out and gathered a portion of it to process in old-country style.

With the help of husbands and women who remembered "how my mother used to do it" and the assistance of the first lieutenant of the project, Mrs. Ole Wicklund, also Mrs. Regina Olson and Mrs. Grace Gaudy, a summer resident on the lake, expert in weaving, John Lovgren and others, homemade implements were perfected so that the flax in the field was soon well on its way to becoming tea towels.

The basic steps in processing flax are not much different from what they were in early times. The women in the Pearson crew "retted" their flax in a running stream. In the big modern plants in the Willamette Valley, Oregon, the flax is retted by the ton in big vats of heat-controlled water.

Retting, or "rotting," is the process of dissolving certain gums, which hold the fiber in thin-walled wood tissues.

Breaking and scutching and hackling, the processes that follow after the retted flax is dried, are all performed in the Pearson back yard. The same processes are accomplished in the big plants on a mass production basis by modern machines. Breaking extracts the fiber from the stems so that they may be beaten apart in the scutching process. Hackling is performed in the spinning mills when the short and tangled fibers are combed ready to be spun into linen yarn. In the home project, after the hackling, the yarn is ready to be spun by Swedish daughters just as their mothers did before them.

Women Gather Flax in the Field to Revive Wartime Home Linen Industry in the State of Washington

In Russia, Germany, and other European countries and in India and the Argentine, which before the war supplied American spinning mills with linen yarn, the work was largely done by the individual farm family from growing, even to weaving into fine linen. One of the achievements of American processors has been the perfection of machines to offset the skilled but cheap labor of old countries.

Flax processing in Oregon was at first a project to employ convict labor, but it is now rapidly going over into farmer co-operatives. From just another farm product, the growing of flax has become an essential production for war. With foreign supply largely cut off, except for the coarser product from Russia, Oregon and Washington growers have had to increase their production. In fact, it was because the weaving women of Lake Sammamish could not get linen thread to weave into towels, sheets, and tablecloths that they turned so eagerly to the flax in the field.

KATE ARCHIBALD

"I Am a Filipino"

There is a story of Luther Parker, an American educator, who debarked at Manila with 600 American instructors. Arriving at a small village on the island of Luzon, he was surrounded by children crying in their native language: "Teach us English! Teach us English!" Parker took one of the tots on his knee, and taught the little one its first English words—"I am a Filipino."

Neither then nor afterward were Filipino children taught to say, "I am a subject of the United States." They were taught that America was their friend and protector, a key policy which President McKinley voiced when he reminded his countrymen that the Philippines were America's "not to exploit but to develop, to educate, to train in the science of self-government." Succeeding Presidents have reiterated this declaration.—Think Magazine.

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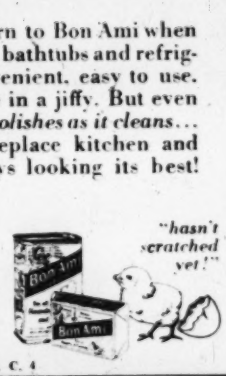

"hasn't scratched yet!"

The Bon Ami Co., 17 Battery Place, N. Y. C. 4

Everybody's whistling this happy little washday song

• Meet lovely Nancy Meinch, aged six. She attends St. Agnes Seminary in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Now my Mom whistles while she washes because Rinso **GETS OUT MORE DIRT**

THIS'LL make you whistle, too! Just soak clothes in Rinso's soapy-rich suds for as little as 10 minutes. Give extra-dirty spots a few quick rubs. You'll be amazed to see how dazzling white clothes come. Rinso is safe for washable colors, too. Recommended by the makers of 33 leading washers. Makes dishwashing a cinch—kind to hands.

BOOK of Vermont Farms

Choose your ideal place from this State-wide listing—completely descriptive but not illustrated. Free on request.

VACATION BOOKLET

It's "Unspoiled Vermont," a word-and-picture guide to year 'round recreation. Profusely illustrated.

A Blueprint for FAMILY SECURITY

In a time of changes foreseen and unforeseen, here's a happy ending to cares and uncertainties—away from urban surroundings, yet not far to seek in the homeland of the Green Mountains. It's a place of your own for summer or year 'round, serene and secure—a farmstead with a view, a charming village home, a place by lake or mountainside awaiting only your discriminating touch to realize its values in comfort and recreation and a way of life that spells contentment. To make it yours *this* summer, send now for list of Vermont properties and vacation literature.

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THE Summer Home PARADISE

Vermont Publicity Service, 680 State House, Montpelier, Vt.

An ACTIVE change in clean, uncrowded Vermont before another school year

Help Them Grow Up . . . EXPERIENCE-WISE

"Getting away from the crowd" and near to Nature is the birthright of youth. Here in the rural atmosphere of the Green Mountains, in scores of well-conducted camps for boys or girls, country fun and careful guidance is provided at reasonable rates. And do not forget your own pleasure in coming to visit your boy or girl in such refreshing surroundings. Write for Camp Book, and illustrated vacation booklet, "Unspoiled Vermont."

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350 State House, Montpelier, Vt.

VERMONT

THE ENVIRONMENT FOR Camps YOUTH

ABNAKI On LAKE CHAMPLAIN

44th season, famous Vermont camp for boys 8-18; 3 age divisions. DIRECT railroad service. Protected location; trained staff; excellent equipment; all sports; crafts; land and water program; interstate trips. $136, season June 18 to Aug. 23. Booklet. Clyde G. Hess, *Director*, 120 Strong Bldg., Burlington, Vt.

Over the Editor's Desk

ALEXANDER WILLIAMS, chief of the Monitor's New York Bureau and a friend of many years, had just come back from Mexico and was making a brief visit to Boston when I came across him. He knew the country south of the Rio Grande. He had traveled all over it. His stay, on this occasion, was necessarily short. I asked him to do an article, and inquired if this time he took notes. "Yes," he replied. "Would you like to see them?" I nodded assent. Thereupon, he drew from his pocket a piece of paper two inches by four, on which he had scribbled in pencil the following (if my memory serves):

1. Beautiful sky. Sun shining.
2. Cumulus clouds.
3. Retrospection.
4. Mexico in 1910 and now.
5. Introspection.

I presume when he came to write the article he disregarded the notes. Such is the fickleness of your veteran writer.

* * *

Along one of New England's byways recently I came across a patch of tiny Mayflowers blushing delicately under a maze of decayed stems and speaking a language that few could fail to understand, the language of the sky and the hills and the trees—the language of spring. Each season has its own attraction. But in spring the earth awakens and the buds and the grass push up and freshen the wide open spaces. It is then one thinks of Walt Whitman and "a gleesome saunter over the fields." I sometimes wonder if the comforts of modern transportation and the desire to cover great distances at an incredible rate of speed have not led us unaware away from one of the most delightful of all pastimes—walking in the country.

* * *

You are faced with a problem of no small dimensions when you have to furnish in wartime a house that will suit the diversified tastes of diplomats hailing from many parts of the world. And yet that was what Miss Gladys Miller had to do in Washington. The story of how she did it is told by MARY HORNADAY, a member of the Washington Bureau staff.

* * *

Irvin S. Cobb, about whom MRS. ALICE CLARK KIEFT writes in an intimate, reminiscent way, was no mere author. He was a humorist. But he was a philosopher too. And something of the quality of his cheery conversation and writings found its way into the hearts of all those who came in touch with him. You can tell that by the result of Mrs. Kieft's memorable visit to the man from Paducah.

* * *

ENZO TAGLIACOZZO writes that the great Italian liberal, Benedetto Croce, has gone through many periods in his distinguished career. He had his Marxian period, his years of idealistic Hegelianism. There were times when his concept of politics as "pure force" caused the Fascists to claim many of his doctrines as close to their own. Even today, Mr. Tagliacozzo writes, Croce is at the "extreme right wing of the Italian anti-Fascist movement," where "the anti-Fascists will not follow him in his conservative and monarchist prepossessions." When all is said and done, the writer feels that Croce, "while in favor of a kind of aristocratic liberalism, always remained attached to free institutions." It seems likely, then, that his great work was done in keeping liberalism alive under Mussolini. Is it possible that now the strong currents of anti-Fascism may have passed him by?

* * *

Someone has said there is nothing like music for lifting one out of the humdrum affairs of everyday life. Few will disagree. They may also concur in the view, too, that music provides an opening to understanding between servicemen. Hence the value of such an institution as the music canteen in New York City, which is illustrated on Pages 8 and 9 of this issue.

W. W. C.

Sleeping "Duty"

ONE TELEPHONE INSTALLER in the Signal Corps—or perhaps grown—achieved a degree of notoriety just by the simple process of falling asleep. He had worked about 40 hours at a stretch, putting in emergency service for the War Department in Washington, D. C. His last job was to attach wires to a connecting block under a desk. A cot just under him proved too much, and he fell asleep, to be waked up a few hours later by a guard who was sure he was capturing a spy.

"If," his associates explained, "he'd picked any other desk in Washington to sleep under, it might have been different. But this was General Marshall's desk."—Telephone War Digest.

Floating Bridge to Tokyo

STEADILY the U. S. Navy is extending a steel span of ships across the Pacific. Defoe is building fleets of LCI (L) Landing Craft to provide the final link in this floating bridge to Tokyo. . . . It is a tradition among Defoe workers, men and women, to build battleworthy strength into every ship they launch. They put heart as well as arm—brain, brawn and patriotic devotion into doing their job. . . . Because the way of the shipbuilder always is to build well, whatever this organization produces after the war will be enduringly good. Defoe's experience, spirit and teamwork have meant much to America's war effort and will result in better peacetime products and values for all Americans.

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